

4^o Zool.

Hewitson

167^o - 4

~~PART 8th Oct 2nd 1871~~

Price 5s.

EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,

BEING

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

WITH COLOURED DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

BY

WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.



ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
NEW SPECIES
OF
EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES.

BY
WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF
W. WILSON SAUNDERS AND WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

VOL. IV.

JOHN VAN VOORST, LONDON.

1867—1871.

THE LATEST

NEW SERIES

EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES

LONDON :

PRINTED BY WOODFALL AND KINDER,
MILFORD LANE, STRAND, W.C.



VOL. IV.

JOHN VAN NOORDST, LONDON.

1871-1872

CORRECTIONS.

- Callidryas Fiaduna, Plate V., is C. Thauruma of Reakirt.
Leptalis Othoe, Plate VI., is L. Core of Felder.
Leptalis Zathoe ♀ is the female of Lelex.
Leptalis Teresa, ♂ fig. 50, is the ♀ of L. Praxidice, Hew. Trans. Ent. Soc., and must retain its name. For figs. 51 and 52 I propose the name of Abilene.
Eresia, Plate XXI., figs. 70 and 74, must be reversed.
Eresia Sestia should read 68, 69, 74.
Eresia Letitia should read 70, 75, 76.
Cybdedis Calamis, Plate XXII., is a Catagramma.
Apatura Phæacia, Plate XXXIII., is the ♀ of A. Sordida Moore.
Eurygonia Labiena, Plate XLIV. is, I am told, the same species as E. Chrysippe of Bates. It will, however, be seen that his description has little in accordance with my figure.
Compsotera Cephalena and Cascella belong to the genus Ithomiola of Felder.
Hesperia Adela, Plate LVI., is H. Corydon of Fabricius.
Hesperia Phænicis, Plate LIX., is H. Praba of Moore.
-

N.B.—An Index is given, by which the binder will be enabled to arrange the Plates, as in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

A second Index, alphabetically arranged, is given for the benefit of those who will take the trouble to number the Plates (from 1 to 60) and the text (from 1 to 120), after the book has been arranged by the first Index.

N.B.—On append un Index par lequel le relieur peut arranger les planches de la même manière qu'en "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

On append un second Index, arrangé alphabétiquement, pour servir à ceux qui veulent mettre les nombres aux planches (1 à 60), et aussi au texte (1 à 120), après qu'on aura arrangé le livre par l'aide du premier Index.

OATLANDS, WALTON-ON-THAMES,

June 18, 1872.

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PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO IX.



W C Hewitson del et lith July 1st 1868

M&N. Hazenart imp.

26. PAPILIO XENIADES.

27. 28. PAPILIO HELLANICHUS. 29. PAPILIO HYPSCICLES.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO IX.

PAPILIO XENIADES. 26.

Papilio XeniaDES, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* 3 Ser. Vol. V. p. 561.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a white bipartate spot near the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wing rounded at the outer margin, dentate, crossed beyond the middle by a band of five detached carmine spots, the two outer spots smaller than the rest: lunules on the fringe, and three or four minute spots near the margin, white.

UNDERSIDE, brown, with the nervures black: the base of the anterior wing and three spots at the base of the posterior wing carmine; the spots of the transverse band nearly white.

Female, like the male, except that the white spot on the anterior wing is larger and tripartite, with (outside of it) some irrorations of white; that the outer margin of both wings is straighter, and that the white spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing are much larger.

Exp. $3\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly related to *P. Euryleon* of Hewitson, *Exot. Butterflies*, Vol. 1, pl. 2, but differs from it in having the carmine spots of the posterior wing lower down, forming a macular band instead of a palmate spot, and in wanting the two white apical spots.

PAPILIO HELLANICHUS. 27, 28.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a common band of yellow, divided into spots by the nervures, each spot (with the exception of those nearest the costal margin) marked with orange at its lower extremity: both wings with a spot within the cell, the spot on the posterior wing forming part of the transverse band: both wings with a submarginal band of yellow spots: both with the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the base of the posterior wing to the central band nearly is ochreous yellow; that the spots are paler, and those of the band much longer, and succeeded by a band of pale blue irrorated spots.

Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Uruguay.

In the Collection of R. Trimen, and very kindly lent to me by him.

PAPILIO HYPsicLES. 29.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, tinted with blue beyond the band of the posterior wing. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a band of white, divided into spots by the nervures. Posterior wing with a lunular spot above the anal angle and a submarginal band of lunular spots, orange.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the posterior wing has a lunular orange spot at the apex, that the spots of the submarginal band are larger than above, and that the white band is succeeded by a series of pale blue irrorated spots.

Female, like the male, except that it is of a more rufous-brown, and that the white band of the posterior wing is succeeded by a series of pale blue irrorated spots as on the underside of both sexes.

Exp. $3\frac{6}{10}$ to 4 inch. Hab. New Hebrides.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to P. Capaneus and to P. Canopus.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO. X.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. April 1st 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp.

30. PAPILIO WARSCEWICZII. 31. PAPILIO EUTERPINUS.
32. 33. PAPILIO XANTHOPLEURA.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO X.

PAPILIO 'WARSCEWICZII. 30.

Papilio Warscewiczii, Hopffer, *Stettiner Ent. Zeitung*, p. 28, 1866.

Papilio Soratensis, Salvin and Godman. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1868.

UPPERSIDE, black. Both wings crossed by a submarginal band of pale yellow spots, irrorated with black on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with a trifid white spot on the costal margin beyond the middle, a minute spot below this, and a similar spot near the anal angle. Posterior wing crossed by two bands above the marginal band of spots already described: the first band of six spots irrorated with pale blue; the other continuous of pale yellow irrorations.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown. Anterior wing black from the base to the submarginal band, the three apical spots of which form one large lilac spot: a quadrifid lilac spot on the costal margin, and between it and the inner margin a band of six spots irrorated with pale yellow, and a similar spot within the cell. Posterior wing with the base of the costal margin, a small spot within the cell, a broad band near the middle, and large conical spots on the outer margin, all lilac: an orange spot at the anal angle bordered above and on its inner side with black irrorated with blue.

Exp. $4\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bolivia (Apolobamba).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

In the examples described by Hopffer and Messrs. Salvin and Godman, a second band of pale yellow spots crosses the anterior wing, of which the two small spots indicated on my figure form part.

PAPILIO EUTERPINUS. 31.

Papilio Euterpinus, Salvin and Godman. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1868.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by an oblique broad band of brick-red, commencing in the cell (which it nearly fills), and continued (divided into three portions by the nervures) to nearly the outer margin: a small spot of the same colour nearer the anal angle. Posterior wing irrorated with pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the apical half of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing are much paler; that there is a spot of white near the middle of the costal margin of the anterior wing and a brick-red spot near it not on the upperside.

Exp. $3\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

PAPILIO XANTHOPLEURA. 32, 33.

Papilio Xanthopleura, Salvin and Godman. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1868.

UPPERSIDE, black. Anterior wing irrorated with blue, forming longitudinal bands between the nervures. Posterior wing with a large palmate space of green-blue below the middle divided into six parts by the nervures, one part within the cell: a submarginal band of lunular spots (except the spot nearest the apex, which is white) of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE, brown; darker towards the outer margin of the posterior wing, rufous on the apical half of the anterior wing and divided by the nervures and lines between them, which are black. Anterior wing with pale yellow spots on both sides of the disco-cellular nervules, and near the anal angle nine spots of grey, six of which are near the outer margin, in pairs. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of seven irregular carmine spots and a white spot near the anal angle.

Exp. $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Eastern Peru.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

This species, which is nearly allied to *P. Corebus* of Felder, as well as to *P. Birchallii* of Hewitson, seems sufficiently distinct from both of them, without taking into consideration the remarkable pale yellow spot, having the appearance of some solid material, which occupies nearly the whole length of the abdomen on both sides.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO XI.



37



36



35



34

W.C. Hewitson del et lith

M&N Hanhart imp

34. PAPILIO DARES.
35.36. PAPILIO PHILETAS 37 PAPILIO PHALÆCUS.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PAPILIO XI. XII.

PAPILIO DARES. 34.

P. Dares, Hewitson. Trans. Ent. Soc. Vol. V. Third Ser. p. 561, 1867.

UPPERSIDE. Female, black; the outer margin with white lunules. Anterior wing with a small white spot beyond the middle. Posterior wing dentated, the dentations long: crossed beyond the middle by two macular bands of crowded carmine spots: the first band of six oval spots, the first of which, near the costal margin is smaller, the last, at the anal angle, is larger than the rest: the second band of five spots, three of which, nearest the anal angle, are lunular.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the carmine spots of the first band of the posterior wing are smaller.

Exp. $3\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Before I had received that sex, I believed this to be the female of *P. Photinus* of Doubleday; I now see, however, that it is very different. The carmine spots of the first band cross the wing in a double curve, and those near the margin, instead of being triangularly lunate, are very slightly so.

PAPILIO PHILETAS. 35, 36.

P. Philetas, Hewitson. Trans. Ent. Soc. p. 31, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark green: the fringe with lunular white spots, broad and conspicuous on the posterior wing. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a furcate band of green-yellow spots, which commences in two places near the costal margin, and uniting at the second disco-cellular nervule, is continued in five hastate spots to the anal angle. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of pale green spots, the first of which at the costal margin is linear.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that there are two rays of green from the base, that the spots of the band are much larger, and that the whole of the wing from the band to the apex is irrorated with green. Posterior wing with the basal half thickly irrorated with green, the nervures through it black: the outer half of the wing dark green, first marked by pale green striæ: crossed below these by a band of seven scarlet spots, with here and there between them irrorations of white; these spots are surrounded with purple, and followed by a second band of six yellow spots: the lunular spots on the margin broader than above. The abdomen white.

Female does not differ from the male, except in having the abdomen dark green.

Exp. $4\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

It will be seen at once that this very beautiful species belongs to that section of *Papilio* which contains *Belus* and *Crassus*.

PAPILIO PHALÆCUS. 37.

P. Phalæcus, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 32, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, very dark green, apparently black out of a bright light, suffused with purple towards the outer margin of the posterior wing: the fringe with white lunules, deeply indented on the posterior wing, which has one broad tail. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a common band of white tinted with yellow, divided by the nervures, and so thickly irrorated with black on the anterior wing and the lower part of the posterior wing, as to appear grey: this band commences near the costal margin of the anterior wing by three spots, which form a triangle: near the fifth spot on its inner border there is a small spot of the same colour (more conspicuous in the female). Posterior wing with a submarginal band of six or seven carmine lunular spots, some of which are scarcely visible.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the carmine spots are more distinct.

Female does not differ from the male, except in its greater size.

Exp. $3\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to *P. Ascanius*.

PAPILIO HIPPOCOON. 38, 39, 40, 41.

Papilio Hippocoon Fabricius *Ent. Syst.* III. p. 38.

P. Dionysos Doubleday & Hewitson, *Gen. Diur. Lep.* Plate 3, fig. 4.

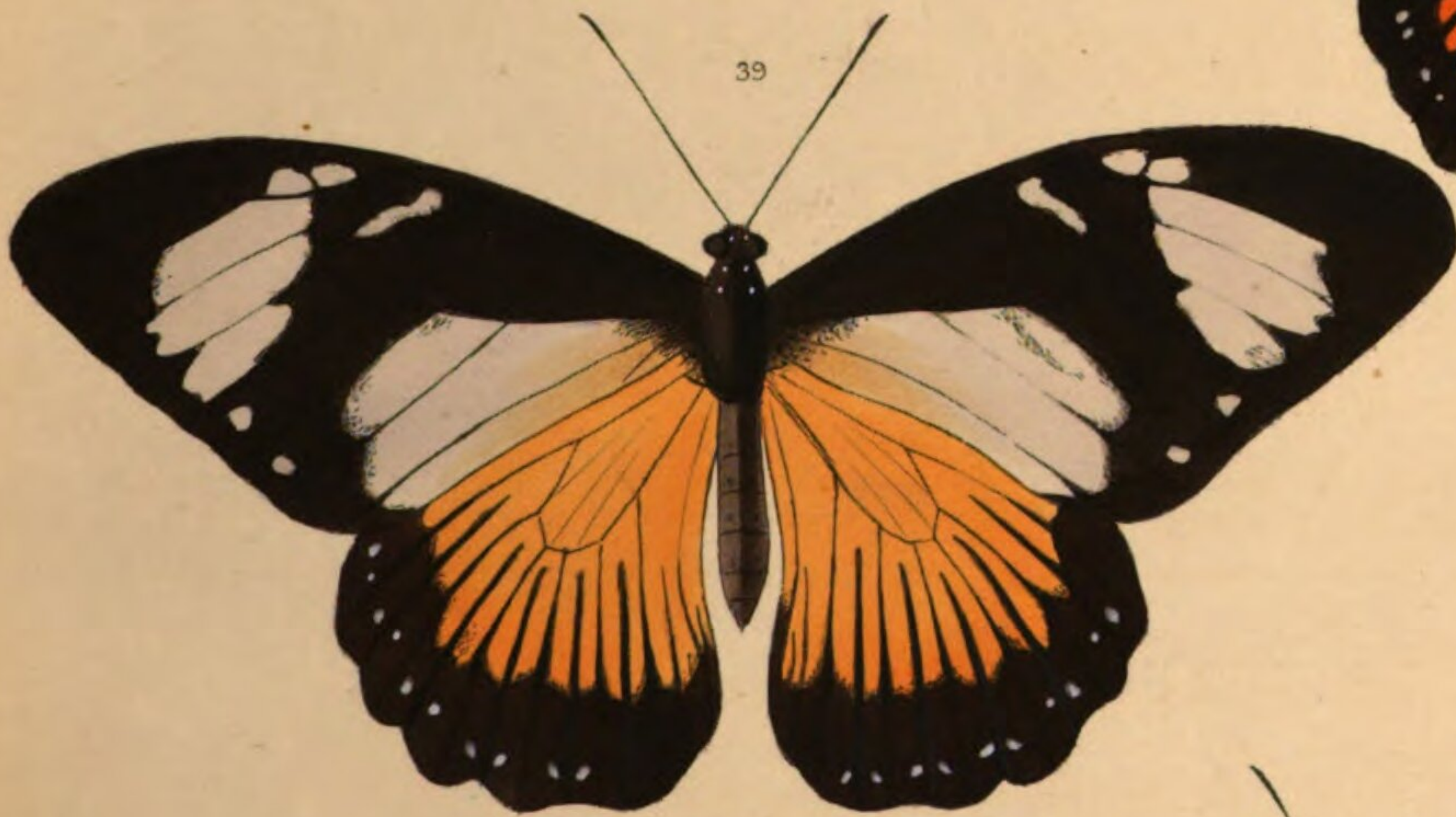
I have figured the species of the plate in confirmation of an opinion expressed by Mr. Trimen, which I have myself long held, that *P. Hippocoon* and *P. Dionysos* are one species, now confirmed beyond a doubt by the very interesting intermediate varieties. Fig. 38 represents *P. Hippocoon*. Fig. 41, *P. Dionysos*. Figs. 39 and 40, two unnamed varieties. I cannot, at present, associate with them either *P. Cenea*, of Stoll, or *P. Triphonius*, of Westwood, although the latter very much resembles them. Both of these species seem to me fitted for swifter flight. That the butterflies now figured are all females there cannot, I think, be a doubt; * but that they are the females of *P. Merope*, as suggested by Mr. Trimen, I do not for one moment believe. *P. Merope*, of Madagascar, has a female the exact image of itself; and it would require a stretch of the imagination of which I am incapable to believe that the *P. Merope* of the mainland, having no specific difference, indulges in a whole harem of females, differing as widely from it as any other species in the genus. The fact that *P. Merope*, when received from the Continent, is always of the male sex, and the *Cenea* groupe all females, is very slender evidence. We receive constantly a large number of butterflies of which we know but one sex. Nearly all the many species of *Catagramma* are without their females. That the male *Merope* has been seen chasing the female *Cenea* is evidence still more slight, when butterflies of widely differing families, as recorded by Mr. Algernon Chapman, in the *Entomological Magazine* for this month, may be discovered in copulation. It is true, that we have of late been introduced to some strange anomalies in the sexes, but to none which bear comparison to this. In the orange-banded *Epicalias*, there is no resemblance certainly between the male and female, either in colour or the arrangement of the spots; but there is no total disagreement in form. In the two species of *Papilio* which have lately been united, *Torquatus* and *Caudius*, and *Argentus* and *Torquatinus*, though much unlike each other, there is quite sufficient resemblance not to shock one's notions of propriety.

Mr. Trimen, in the paper in the transactions of the Linnean Society in which he discusses this subject, and details the biography of *P. Merope*, from its first creation in Madagascar to its subsequent wonderful polymorphosis on the Continent, says that "entomologists, no less than naturalists generally, appeared content with a child-like wonder at this and kindred facts, and let them pass as things inscrutable," until Mr. Darwin gave us a "rational explanation of these phenomena." I must say, and I hope that I may do so without giving offence to any one, that I prefer the child-like attitude of former naturalists to the childish guesses of those of the Darwinian school.

* Mr. Trimen, if I understand him right, gives this (may I call it a dream) as a supposition only. Mr. Bates, in his address as President of the Entomological Society, speaks of it as an established fact.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

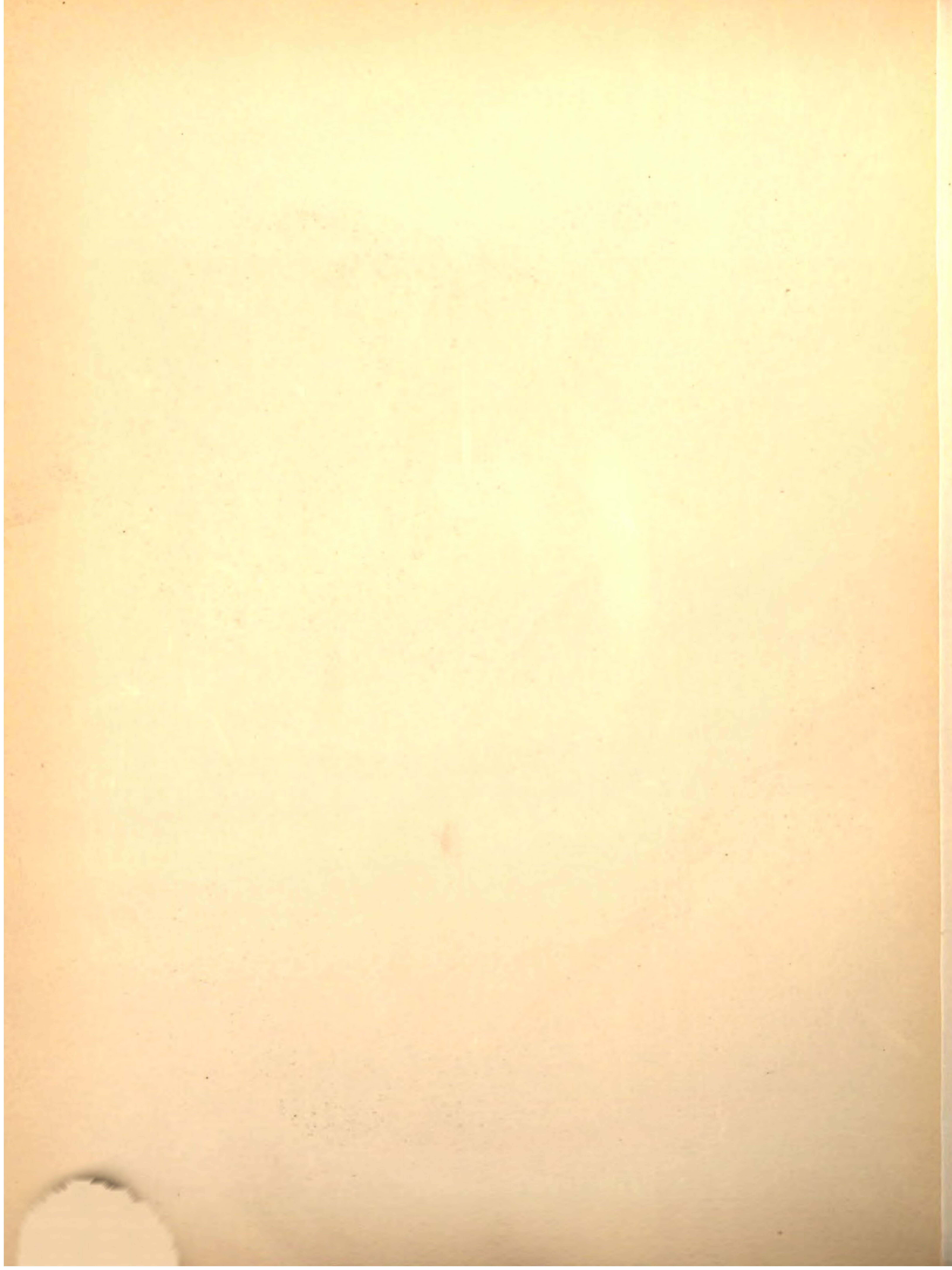
PAPILIO. XII.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith.

M & N Hanhart imp.

38, 39, 40, 41. PAPILIO HIPPOCOON.



PIERIDÆ
CALLIDRYAS & ERONIA



W C Hewitson del et lith July 1st 1867.

M & N Hanhart imp

1.2.3.4. CALLIDRYAS FIADUNA. 5.6. CALLIDRYAS ETESIA.
7. ERONIA ERXIA.

PIERIDÆ.

CALLIDRYAS.

CALLIDRYAS FIADUNA. 1, 2, 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, pale yellow: the base of both wings broadly bright yellow. Anterior wing with an oval black spot at the end of the cell: the apex very slightly margined with brown. Posterior wing tinted with lilac towards the anal angle: marked on the outer margin at the end of the nervures by minute black spots.

UNDERSIDE, pale green: the costal half of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing undulated with darker colour. Both wings with a small silver spot, bordered with rufous-brown, at the end of the cell. Posterior wing yellow near the base where the wings meet.

Female, bright orange-yellow: broadly white, tinted with lilac, at the base. Anterior wing with a black round spot at the end of the cell: crossed beyond the middle by a band of five dark rufous-brown spots: the apex and outer margin, to below the middle, spotted with dark rufous-brown. Posterior wing with a rufous-brown spot. Underside, orange-yellow: the costal half of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing undulated with rufous-brown: both wings crossed beyond the middle towards the apex by rufous-brown spots: both with minute brown spots on the outer margin on and between the nervures. Posterior wing with three silver spots bordered with rufous-brown, at the end of the cell.

Exp. 3 inches. Hab. Madagascar.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

The undulated appearance of the wings is not produced by colour, but by having the whole embossed with scales paler than the tint of the surface.

CALLIDRYAS ETESIA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing yellow-white, tinted with lilac towards the inner margin: the costal margin from the middle to the apex, the apex and outer margin dark brown, rather broad. Posterior wing orange, except at the base, which is lilac-white: the nervures on the outer margin marked by minute brown spots.

UNDERSIDE, orange-yellow. Both wings with a bifid spot at the end of the cell

PIERIDÆ.—ERONIA.

bordered with rufous-brown (minute on the posterior wing). Anterior wing with the inner margin lilac-white.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Australia (Queensland).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *C. Scylla*, but of paler colour and spotless on the underside.

ERONIA CLEODORA.

Eronia Cleodora Hubner. *Samm. Exot. Schmett.* *E. Erxia* Hewitson. *Fig. 7.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, yellow-white. Anterior wing with the apex and outer margin to below the middle dark brown, undulated on its inner border and marked by two white spots, one of which is bifid. Posterior wing with the outer margin dark brown, narrow.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is grey bordered inwardly with brown and marked by a spot of orange-yellow. Posterior wing orange, with the outer margin, a band from it (but not connected with it) crossing the wing obliquely towards the middle of the inner margin, a spot above it (sometimes forming part of the band), a spot before the middle of the costal margin, and two spots nearer the base, all lilac-white or grey bordered with rufous-brown.

Female (fig. 7) like the male, except that the outer margins are broader and that the lower white spot at the apex is not bifid: that on the underside the outer margin near the anal angle incloses a small orange spot, and that the oblique band is connected with the margin and is more red-brown than grey.

Exp. ♂ 2 ♀ $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ERONIA ERXIA.

Eronia Cleodora. *Doubleday and Hewitson Genera Diur. Lep.* *Plate 9, fig. 1.*

I believe that we have two closely allied species here, and that my figure and Hubner's represent one of them (mine a variety in which the oblique band of the underside is more complete), and the figure in the "Genera" another species, which I propose to name *E. Erxia*.

It is always much larger and has the margins much broader, and on the underside suffused with rufous-brown, and without the beautiful silvery grey of *E. Cleodora*: the inner border of the outer margin is also much less sinuated and does not inclose a yellow spot as in my figure. It is a native of Natal.

PIERIDÆ.
LEPTALIS. V.



W C Hewitson del et lith Novl^r 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 24 LEPTALIS LELEX. | | | |
| 25. | LEPTALIS | ZATHOE. | 29. 30. 31. LEPTALIS LYSIS. |
| 26 27. 28. | LEPTALIS | OTHOE. | 32. 33. 34. LEPTALIS LYGDAMIS. |

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS V.

LEPTALIS LELEX. 24.

L. Lelex, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing dark brown, the inner margin angular; marked by four pale yellow spots, one (a large one) from the middle of the costal margin; the second, also large, fills the projecting angle of the inner margin; the other two (one scarcely visible) small before the apex. Posterior wing yellow, polished where the wings meet; the outer margin, from the apex to the middle, dark brown, dentated inwardly.

UNDERSIDE, pale yellow. Anterior wing slightly clouded with grey, polished where it meets the posterior wing; the spots as above, though indistinct.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from Mr. Buckley.

LEPTALIS ZATHOE. Var. ♀ 25.

Leptalis Zathoe, Hewitson. *Exot. Butt. Vol. II. Pl. 9, f. 15.*

When I figured this species I believed it to be a female variety of Zathoe. I now think that it would be better placed as the female of Lelex.

LEPTALIS OTHOE. 26, 27, 28.

L. Othoe, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. V. p. 562. 1867.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with two large yellow spots, one beyond the middle touching the costal margin, the other at the middle of the inner margin; two very minute indistinct white subapical spots. Posterior wing pale yellow, broadly bordered with brown, except on the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE, pale yellow. Anterior wing with the costal spot as above; polished where the wings meet; the apex slightly irrorated with brown. Posterior wing, with the exception of the central band, a spot near the base, and two spots near the costal margin, irrorated with pale brown.

Female differs in form only.

Exp. $1\frac{11}{20}$ inch. Hab. New Granada and Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEPTALIS LYSIS. 29, 30, 31.

L. Lysis, Hewitson. Equatorial Butterflies, p. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing oval, with a large white spot from the costal margin beyond its middle, and a smaller triangular spot, also white, on the inner margin. Posterior wing polished where it meets the anterior wing: crossed beyond the middle by a broad longitudinal band of white.

UNDERSIDE, ochreous-yellow irrorated with brown. Anterior wing with the white spots as above. Posterior wing with the longitudinal band as above, divided by the nervures into eight parts: the base of the costal margin and a spot near it yellow: a white spot near the costal margin before its middle.

Female like the male, except that the anterior wing is crossed on both sides by a broad white band, and that on the underside from its base to this band and a large spot on the opposite margin are brown.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

LEPTALIS LYGDAMIS. 32, 33, 34.

L. Lygdamis, Hewitson. Equatorial Lep. p. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a quadrate quinquefid spot at the middle of the costal margin, a large bifid spot on the inner margin before its middle, and a minute spot on the costal margin beyond its middle all white. Posterior wing with the basal half (except the base itself, which is brown) white, slightly polished.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey-white, not polished: costal margin and apex brown marked by a series of white and yellow spots. Posterior wing dark rufous-brown, with four small spots near the base, a large spot within the cell, a transverse band of ten spots, and a submarginal band of eight spots all yellow.

Female white. Anterior wing with the costal margin broadly brown from the base to the middle: the apex very broadly brown, dentated inwardly, and marked on the costal margin beyond the middle by a white spot. Posterior wing with the outer margin dark brown, of unequal breadth, and deeply indented inwardly. Underside as in the male, except that the lower spots of the transverse band and some of the submarginal spots are so much larger that they touch each other.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS. VI.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith Nov 1st 1869

M & N Hanhart imp

35 36. LEPTALIS CARTHESIS.
37 38. LEPTALIS DEIONE.

39. 40. 41. LEPTALIS LEONORA.
42. 43. LEPTALIS LARINDA.

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS VI.

LEPTALIS CARTHESIS. 35, 36.

L. Carthesis, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 71. 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a central oblique band of two spots, an apical trifold band, and a spot on the inner margin, all pale yellow. Posterior wing with a broad longitudinal band and two or three apical spots of pale yellow: the costal margin lilac-white, polished; the outer margin broadly dark brown.

UNDERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing polished where the wings meet: the central band as above, the apical band broader. Posterior with the costal margin at its base orange: the central band as above, two large yellow spots near the apex, and a submarginal series of eight white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

The typical specimen, in the collection of Mr. Druce, has the spots of the central band of the anterior wing united; it also differs slightly on the underside of the posterior wing.

LEPTALIS DEIONE. 37, 38.

L. Deione, Hewitson. *Ent. Monthly Mag.* p. 68. 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with four white spots; the first and largest at the middle of the costal margin, divided into five parts by the nervures; the second between this and the anal angle; the third (trifold), and the fourth subapical: a small linear spot of orange at the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wing, where it meets the upper wing, broadly lilac-white, polished: below this, near the anal angle, a large spot of brilliant orange.

UNDERSIDE, paler brown. Anterior wing with the spots as above: the lower half lilac-white, polished, marked by a large spot of opaque white. Posterior wing crossed (parallel to the outer margin) by a central band of yellow spots.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

For this beautiful species I am indebted to Mr. Belt.

LEPTALIS LEONORA. 39, 40, 41.

L. Leonora, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing black, with a line from the base, a spot on the middle of the costal margin, a spot below this, a large spot on the inner margin, and two small subapical spots all pale yellow. Posterior wing brown, darker at the outer margin: polished white where it meets the other wing: the space between the median nervure and the anal angle grey-blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing glossy lilac-white: the apex slightly irrorated with brown. Posterior wing irrorated with brown and yellow: three spots near the costal margin and an irregular band of eight spots at the middle (one within the cell) all white: the nervures and spots where they touch the outer margin dark brown: the outer margin yellow.

Female, dark brown: a large space from the inner margin to the middle of the wing, an oblong spot from the middle of the costal margin, and two subapical spots all yellow-white. Posterior wing with the basal half white. On the underside the anterior wing is as above, except that the apex is irrorated with yellow and brown. The posterior wing nearly as in the male.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

A variety of the female has the outer margin of the posterior wing white from the middle to the anal angle.

LEPTALIS LARUNDA. 42, 43.

L. Larunda, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing black, with a large scarlet spot at the base intersected by three nervures, and very irregular in form: crossed before the middle by an irregular sexfid oblique band of pale yellow: a subapical band of four small oval white spots. Posterior wing with the base scarlet, the outer margin broadly dark brown, marked by a yellow spot: the costal margin white, polished.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the basal half (except the costal margin, which is dark brown) is white and polished, and that there is a yellow spot near the costal margin before the middle. Posterior wing with the basal half scarlet, followed by a transverse band of yellow marked by two black spots: the outer margin broadly dark brown, traversed by a submarginal band of small white spots in pairs except near the apex.

Exp. 3 inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS. VII.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Decr 1st 1869.

M & N. Hamhart, imp.

44. 45. LEPTALIS IDONIA.

46. 47. 48. LEPTALIS AVONIA

50. 51. 52. LEPTALIS TERESA.

49. LEPTALIS ITHOMIA

53. 54. LEPTALIS LUA.

PIERIDÆ.

LEPTALIS VII.

LEPTALIS IDONIA. 44, 45.

L. Idonia, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed obliquely by two bands of yellow spots: the first band at the middle with two spots the first of which is large and sinuate: the second band of three spots before the apex. Posterior wing crossed obliquely from the middle of the inner margin by a broad band of yellow divided into four parts by the nervures: the fourth part, which is beyond the third median nervule, is marked on its outer border by a black spot: the costal margin polished where the wings meet.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it is pale grey-brown and has the apex ochreous-yellow. Posterior wing clouded ochreous-yellow, with the band as above, but very indistinct.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

This species does not differ from *L. Arcadia* of Felder on the upperside, but is very different below.

LEPTALIS AVONIA. 46, 47, 48.

L. Avonia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. V. p. 563.* 1867.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a longitudinal spot within the cell, a large spot on the costal margin beyond the middle, a small round spot below this, and a subapical spot, all pale yellow. Posterior wing pale yellow, polished where the wings meet; the outer margin broadly dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the lower half of the anterior wing is white; that the posterior wing has the costal margin and apex broadly brown marked by two large oval pale yellow spots; and that both wings have a submarginal band of lilac-white spots, large and distinct on the posterior wing.

Female like the male, except that the anterior wing has the basal spot and the small spot near the middle of the wing much larger; that the posterior wing has part of the costal margin yellow.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

In form and in the position of the spots, this species greatly resembles *L. Theucharila* of Doubleday; in colour it is altogether different.

LEPTALIS ITHOMIA. 49.

L. Ithomia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. V. p. 562,* 1867.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown, both wings with a submarginal row of white spots, large on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with a large triangular spot from the

base to the middle of the wing; crossed a little beyond the middle by a broad oblique band, and by a subapical bifid spot, all of pale yellow; the inner margin also yellow. Posterior wing pale yellow, lilac-white where the wings meet, the outer margin broadly brown.

Female like the male, except that the central band of the anterior wing is broken into two separate spots: that there is a sub-costal band of brown on the posterior wing.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to *L. Eumelia*, the spots and bands being in the same position; the sub-marginal spots give it, however, a very different aspect, and a still greater resemblance to some species of *Ithomia*; there is a variety of the female without the submarginal spots.

LEPTALIS TERESA. 50, 51, 52.

L. Teresa, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a pale triangular spot at the base; crossed by two oblique bands, each of three white spots; the first band in the middle, its first two spots bifid; the second band before the apex, the first spot bifid. Posterior wing with its centre lilac-white smeared with brown, divided by black nervures: a subapical white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margin of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing are dirty, obscure grey-brown.

Female, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed obliquely at the middle by a band of white sometimes tinted with yellow, indented on its inner border, and terminating below the middle of the wing: crossed before the apex by three small white spots: the middle of the inner margin yellow. Posterior wing yellow, with the outer margin broadly dark brown. On the underside the anterior wing is as above, except that the apex is grey: the posterior wing grey-brown, with two spots of yellow near the base: a spot on the costal margin, a band of nine spots at the middle, and a spot below these white: the outer margin is also irrorated with white.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

LEPTALIS LUA. 53, 54.

L. Lua, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with seven yellow spots: one before and below the middle, three in an oblique transverse band beyond the middle, and three smaller ones before the apex. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally by a broad quinquefid band of yellow: the costal margin broadly white, not polished, dentated near the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing opaque white, not polished: the costal margin and apex yellow, the nervures brown. Posterior wing pale rufous-brown, with nine spots and the band as above, yellow: the outer margin irrorated with yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

HELICONIDÆ

HELICONIA V



W C Hewitson del et lith July 1st 1867.

M & N Hanhart imp

13. HELICONIA HIPPOLA.
14. HELICONIA HYDARA.

15. HELICONIA HYGIANA.
16. HELICONIA HIMERA.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA V.

HELICONIA HIPPOLA. 13.

UPPERSIDE, ferruginous. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the apex (broadly), the outer margin, a band near and parallel to the inner margin, two large spots within the cell, and two smaller spots below these, all dark brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin and a longitudinal band which crosses the middle of the wing and joins it at the apex, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that each pair of spots in and below the cell of the anterior wing are united in one, and that there is a narrow band of brown near the costal margin, and below it a broad band of the same colour which joins the central band and outer margin at the apex.

Exp. $3\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA HYDARA. 14.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed by a broad transverse scarlet band. Posterior wing marked outside the cell by a small scarlet spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, but paler.

Exp. $2\frac{17}{20}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIA HYGIANA. 15.

UPPERSIDE, black. Anterior wing with a narrow linear longitudinal band from the base, an oblique irregular band at the middle, and a trifold spot before the apex, all pale yellow. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is paler, that there are some rays of lilac-white near the apex, and a scarlet spot at the base of the costal margin of the anterior wing: that the band of the posterior wing is much paler, and is extended to the costal margin by spots of lilac: that there are double rays of paler colour between each of the nervures below the band, and four scarlet spots at the base.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Quito.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species differs from *H. Clysonyma*, to which it is most nearly allied, in having the linear band at the base as well as the sub-apical spot.

HELICONIA HIMERA. 16.

UPPERSIDE, black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by an hexafid band of pale yellow. Posterior wing with a transverse band of carmine near the base.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the transverse band white: that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin yellow, and is tinted with carmine in place of the transverse band of the upperside.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA VI.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. Jan^y 1871.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

17. HELCONIA CYTHERA.

18. HELICONIA ALITHEA.

20. HELICONIA HIERAX.

19. HELICONIA UNIMACULATA.

21. HELICONIA TIMARETA.

HELICONIDÆ.

HELICONIA VI.

HELICONIA CYTHERA. 17.

Heliconia Cythera, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 9.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black glossed with blue. Anterior wing crossed transversely beyond the middle by a quinquefid band of carmine and white: the outer margin with minute white spots. Posterior wing with the outer margin lilac-white, intersected at the end of the nervures by distinct broad black lines.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the band of the anterior wing is paler, and that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin and a longitudinal band before the middle, yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Angus, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very near to *H. Cyrbia*, but differs from it in having the anterior wing narrower, the outer margin spotted with white only, whilst *Cyrbia* has the fringe altogether white, and in having the white outer margin of the posterior wing broader and not intersected by black lines between the nervures.

HELICONIA ALITHEA. 18.

Heliconia Alithea, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep. p.* 10.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, tinted with blue near the base of both wings. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad irregular band of yellow, divided by black nervures into eight parts (one of which is within the cell), increasing in size from that on the costal margin, which is bifid: a spot below these at the anal angle also yellow. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly yellow, intersected by the nervures, which are black, and divided on its inner border, between these, by black lines.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the band almost white, and a submarginal band of white spots, and that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin yellow, a short longitudinal band of brick-red from the inner margin, and the band of the outer margin white.

Exp. $3\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This species was previously in the Collection of Mr. Saunders, and belongs to the group of which *H. Cydno* and *Sappho* form part.

HELICONIA UNIMACULATA. 19.

Heliconia Unimaculata, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep. p.* 10.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a quadrate quinquefid yellow spot beyond the middle and near the costal margin bordered outwardly with carmine.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the base of the costal margin carmine, and the spot without its carmine border: that the posterior wing has the costal margin yellow at the base, and two carmine spots near it.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Canelos, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Unlike any other species: may be a variety of *H. Notabilis*.

HELICONIA HIERAX. 20.

Heliconia Hierax, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 11.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with a band of scarlet (divided by the submedian nervure) from the base outwards; crossed at the middle (at a right angle with the costal margin) by an irregular band of yellow (as in *H. Clysonyma*), commencing on the costal margin by a separate spot, and divided by black nervures into six parts: a small subapical trifid spot of yellow. Posterior wing crossed near the base by a broad band of scarlet, divided into seven parts by the nervures which are black.

UNDERSIDE pale brown. Anterior wing with the band and spot as above. Posterior wing with the base of the costal margin yellow: two scarlet spots near the base: indistinct rays of grey-white on both sides of the nervures from the middle to a series of submarginal white spots.

Exp. $3\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Topo, Buckley.)

Near to *Clysonyma*; too near to *Himera* of Hewitson to be specifically distinct.

HELICONIA TIMARETA. 21.

Heliconia Timareta, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. p.* 563, 1867.

UPPERSIDE black. Anterior wing with one large central angular white spot, divided by the nervures, which are black, into seven unequal parts, five of which are above the median nervure: one, larger than the rest, within the cell, one above the subcostal nervure, and three (one of which is very minute) below this; the other two portions, which are below the median nervure, are large, and separated by the second median nervule.

UNDERSIDE dark brown. Wings as above, except that the anterior wing has a scarlet spot at the base of the costal margin, and that the posterior wing is pale yellow at the base of the costal margin, and has four scarlet spots at the base of the wing.

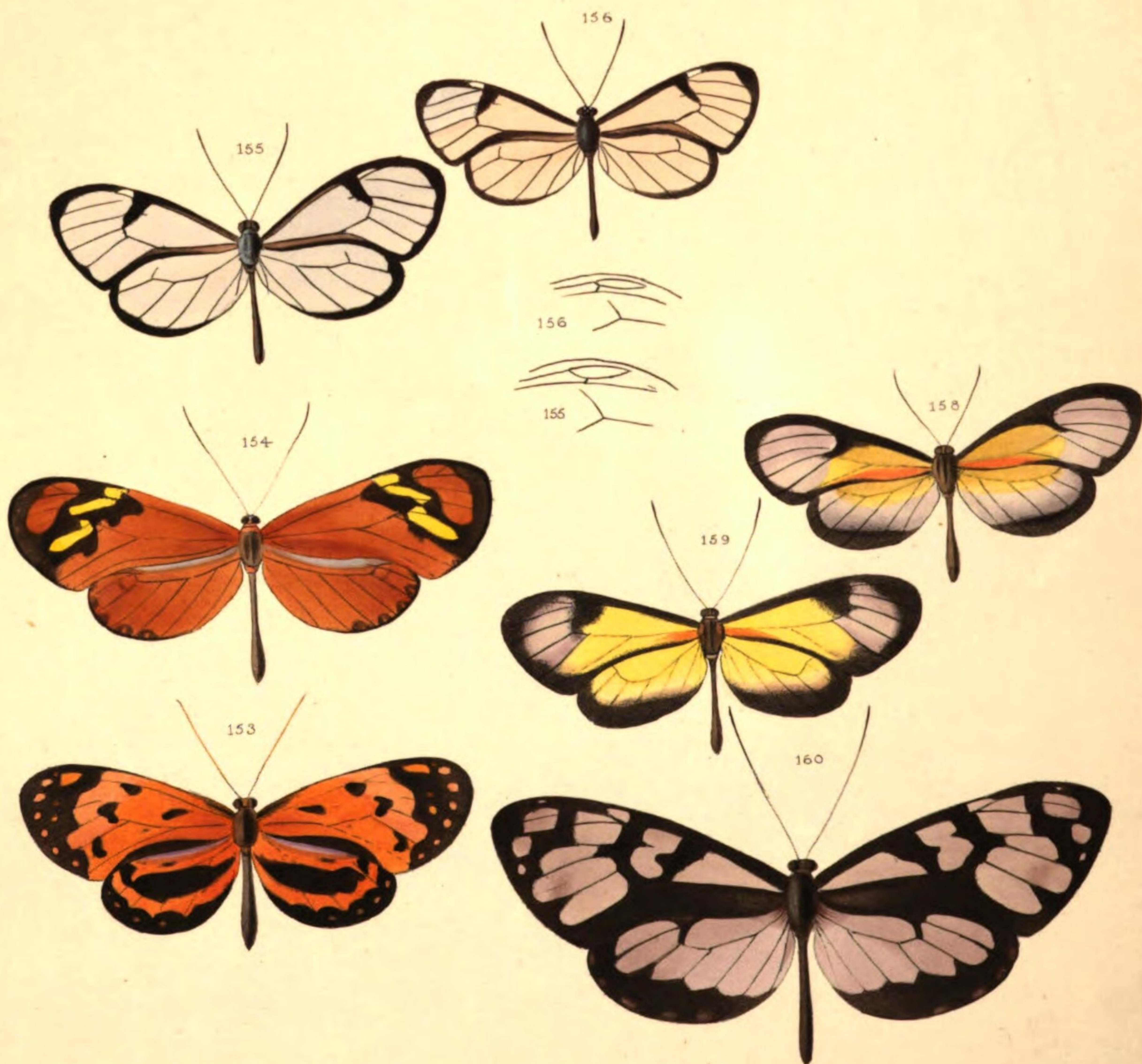
Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Not unlike *H. Heurippa* of Hewitson, if that species were deprived of its red spots. Some small examples have the spot within the cell of a different form.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXV.



W. C. Hewitson del & lith. April 1st 1867.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

153. ITHOMIA MUTILLA.
154. ITHOMIA MOSELLA.
155. ITHOMIA JESSICA.
156. ITHOMIA ACILLA.

158. ITHOMIA YANETTA.
159. ITHOMIA FENELLA.
160. ITHOMIA ORESTILLA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXV.

ITHOMIA MUTILLA. 153.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with four black spots: crossed beyond the middle by a band of pale yellow; the apex and outer margin broadly black, marked by two or three spots of orange and a band of white spots. Posterior wing with a central band and the outer margin dark brown: a submarginal band of indistinct white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is an orange band near the apex.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Demerara.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA MOSELLA. 154.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with the apical half dark brown, crossed by a broken band of three pale yellow spots, and a large subapical rufous spot. Posterior wing with some lunular brown spots on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{11}{20}$ inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA JESSICA. 155

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white; the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the outer margins are traversed by a band of orange, and that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum.

ITHOMIA ACILLA. 156.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white; the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum.

This and the last described, though much like several species before figured, differ from them all in the arrangement of the nervures, and, though still more like each other, differ, as I have shown upon the plate, in the position of the costal nervures of the posterior wing. By the kindness of Professor Westwood, I have the pleasure of adding three new species to my long list of this beautiful group.

ITHOMIA YANETTA. 158.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white; the margins and a band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing dark brown; the base of both wings yellow; the inner margin of the anterior wing orange.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA FENELLA. 159.

UPPERSIDE. Female, yellow; some of the nervures, the margins, and a band at the end of the cell broadly brown. Anterior wing white near the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Burchell Collection of the Oxford University Museum and of W. C. Hewitson.

Much as the nervures differ, I feel very much inclined to believe that this is the female of *I. Yanetta*.

ITHOMIA ORESTILLA. 160.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent lilac-white, the nervures black. Anterior wing with the margins, a band across the cell, a band at the end of the cell and the apex (near which there are three white spots), black. Posterior wing with a short band at the middle of the costal margin, and the outer margin which is broad, black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the bands are rufous, bordered only, with black, that the apex of the anterior wing has four white spots, and the outer margin of the posterior wing a band of bifid white spots.

Exp. $3\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *J. Attalia* of volume i. f. 77, which has *Susiana* of Felder for its female.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXVI.



W C Hewitson del et lith Jany 1st 1868.

M & N Hanhart imp.

161. ITHOMIA KEZIA.
162. ITHOMIA ANCHIALA.
163. ITHOMIA APULEIA.
164. ITHOMIA ESPRIELLA.

165. ITHOMIA ESTELLA.
166. ITHOMIA SYLVELLA.
167. ITHOMIA ZITELLA.
168. ITHOMIA ADELINDA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA. XXVI.

ITHOMIA KEZIA. 161.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with the basal half rufous: the margins, the median nervure and a spot attached to it, dark brown: the apical half dark brown, marked by a spot and transverse band of rufous-orange and three white spots. Posterior wing with the outer margins and a broad longitudinal band dark brown.

UNDERSIDE, as above.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ANCHIALA. 162.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the margins and median nervure, which are black), orange: two spots (one trifold) before the apex, and a submarginal band of five spots, all white. Posterior wing with the costal margin, and a band near the outer margin, orange.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Pebas).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This and the preceding species might readily be supposed to be further varieties only of *I. Iphianassa* if they were not without the remarkable receptacle for hair possessed by that species where the wings meet.

ITHOMIA APULEIA. 163.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white, the margins, nervures, and a band at the end of the cell, brown. Anterior wing with the costal margin rufous.

UNDERSIDE, with the margins and band all rufous, except the apex of the anterior wing and a spot near the middle of the costal margin, which are ochreous.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ESPRIELLA. 164.

UPPERSIDE. Female, semitransparent, rufous: the margins narrow, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad triangular band of yellow, marked on its inner border by two round black spots and a linear spot of brown: the apex clouded with brown, the nervures there black. Posterior wing crossed by three indistinct brown spots.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the outer margins are spotted with white.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The nervures, which have been drawn black for the sake of their specific character, are rufous.

ITHOMIA ESTELLA. 165.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dark brown, transparent at the base : crossed beyond the middle by a large oval white spot, and by a submarginal narrow indistinct band of orange. Posterior wing transparent, glossed with purple : the nervures black : the outer margin broad, dark brown, traversed by an orange band.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the orange band of the anterior wing is broad and distinct : that the costal margin of the posterior wing is orange : and that both wings have four or five white spots near the apex.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA SYLVELLA. 166.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent, glossy, rufous-white. The margins (except a portion of the costal and inner margins, which are rufous), the nervures (except the basal half of them), and a band at the end of the cell, dark brown : an oblong white spot on the costal margin outside the band.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the margins and band are all rufous : that there is a single white spot at the apex of each wing : and that the base of the costal margin of the posterior wing is yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species and *I. Apuleia* scarcely differ except in the nervures of the posterior wing : they bear the same resemblance, that *I. Cymothoe* and *Artena* do to each other.

ITHOMIA ZITELLA. 167.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange rufous. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a zigzag band of yellow, bordered irregularly with dark brown : the inner margin and linear marginal spots between the nervures, dark brown. Posterior wing with broad rays of dark brown between the nervures.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that both wings have a submarginal band of minute white spots between the nervures.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ADELINDA. 168.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent : the anterior wing tinted with purple, the posterior wing with yellow : the nervures (except those at the middle of the posterior wing which are yellow) and margins black. Posterior wing with a large orange spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that there are three white spots at the apex of the anterior wing, and a submarginal band of similar spots on the posterior wing.

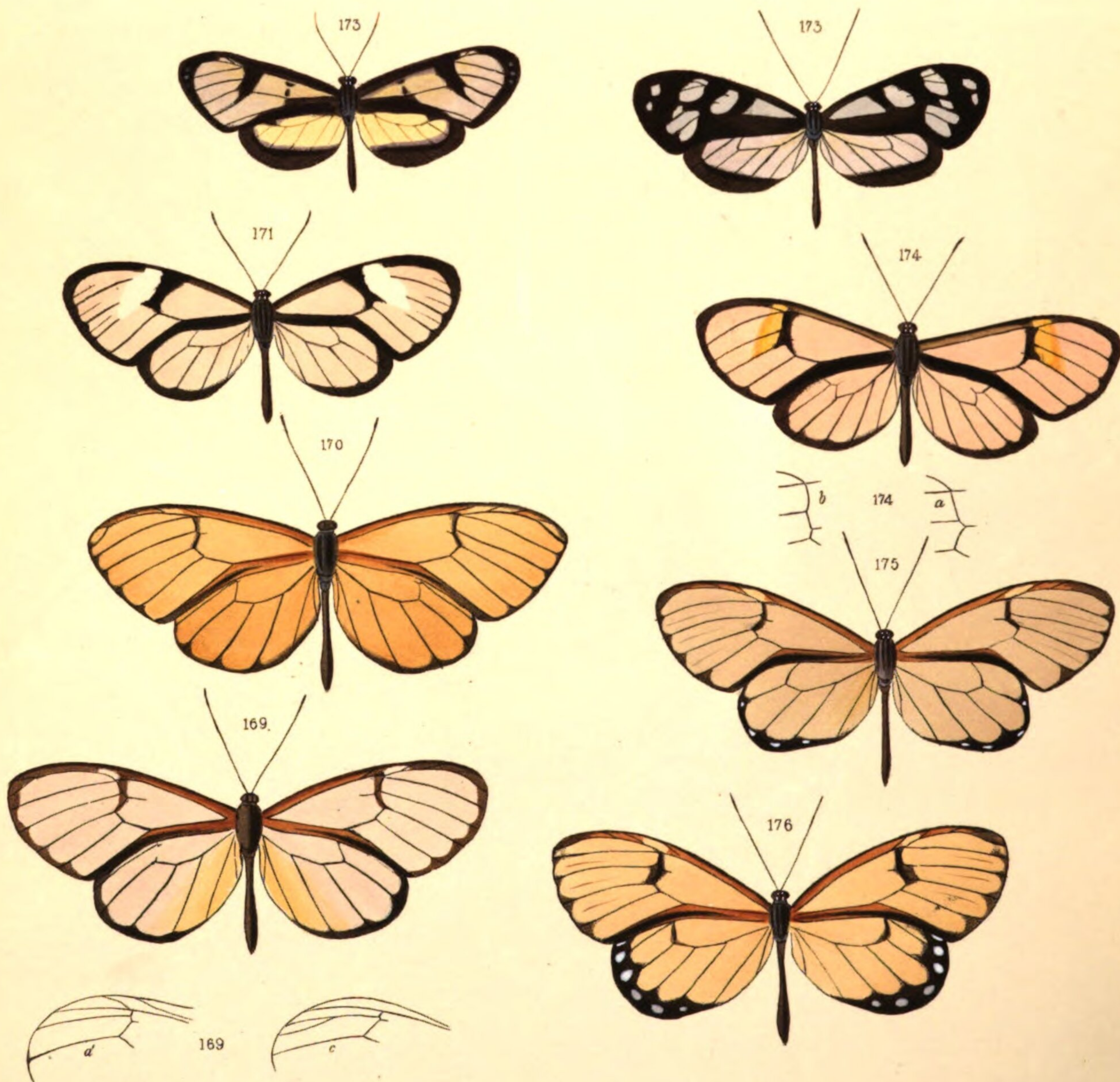
Exp. $2\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Abundantly distinct from *I. Apulia*, which it most nearly resembles.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXVII.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith April 1st 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp

169. 170. ITHOMIA CLEONICA.
 171. ITHOMIA GEDERA.
 172. ITHOMIA AZEKA.

173 ITHOMIA ZAREPHA.
 174 ITHOMIA ALIDELLA.
 175. 176 ITHOMIA ZALMUNNA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXVII.

ITHOMIA CLEONICA. 169, 170.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white with the outer margins and band at the end of the cell brown. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margin rufous. Posterior wing tinted with yellow towards the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE with all the margins and the disco-cellular band rufous.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The highly-coloured var. has been kindly lent to me from the Collection of Mr. Druce. The only difference between this species and *I. Panthyale* of Felder and *I. Esula* of Hewitson is in the arrangement of the nervures of the costal margin of the posterior wing. 169 *c.* represents those of *Panthyale* and *Esula*, 169 *d.* those of *Cleonica*.

ITHOMIA GEDERA. 171.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent rufous-white: the margins, the disco-cellular band and nervures, black. Anterior wing with a broad band of white at the end of the cell, in which the nervures are also white.

UNDERSIDE with all the margins and band rufous bordered on both sides with black. Anterior wing with two white spots at the apex; posterior wing with a marginal series of white spots bordered with black.

Male like the female, except that the margins and band are narrower, the white band almost confined to the costal margin, and that it is without the apical and marginal spots of the underside.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and H. Druce.

ITHOMIA AZEKA. 172 (not 173).

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing transparent lilac-white tinted with yellow at the base: the margins, a broken band in the cell, and the band at the end of the cell black. Posterior wing tinted with yellow: a spot on the costal margin and the outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a spot on the costal margin and the inner half of the outer margin rufous: the apex with four distinct white spots. Posterior wing with the costal margin rufous, the outer margin traversed by a rufous band marked by six distinct white spots.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of H. Druce and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA AEGLE.

Papilio Aegle, Fabricius. *Genera Insectorum*, p. 255.

Ithomia Hippodamia, Hewitson. *Exot. But. I. Pl.* 21, p. 41.

I am much indebted to Mr. Butler of the British Museum for enabling me to correct this error. I was not before aware that Fabricius had described species in his "Genera Insectorum." The description of Aegle is so exact as to distinguish it from the very nearly allied species now figured.

ITHOMIA ZEREPHA. 173.

UPPERSIDE, male, black. Anterior wing with eight transparent spots of lilac-white: the first at the base triangular, the second within the cell, the third (trifid) near the costal margin, three below this touching each other, and two near the apex. Posterior wing transparent, with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apical spots of the anterior wing are surrounded by a rufous band, and that the costal and outer margins of the posterior wing are traversed by a broad rufous band.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{20}$ inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ALIDELLA. 174.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-white: the margins and disco-cellular band dark brown. Anterior wing with a band of yellow at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins and the centre of the band are rufous: the apex of each wing with a single white spot.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Scarcely differs from Alida, except in the disco-cellular nervures of the anterior wing: 174a. represents those of Alida, 174b. those of Alidella. This species seems to agree nearly with Felder's description of Eulyra. He, however, says that it is considerably smaller than Cymothoe, which this is not, and that it has a submarginal series of white spots on the underside, which this is without.

ITHOMIA ZALMUNNA. 175, 176.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent, rufous: the outer margins and disco-cellular band dark brown. Anterior wing with the costal and part of the inner margin rufous. Posterior wing with four white spots on the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins are rufous.

Female like the male, except that the disco-cellular nervures of the posterior wing are banded with brown, and that its outer margin is much broader, and has six large white spots.

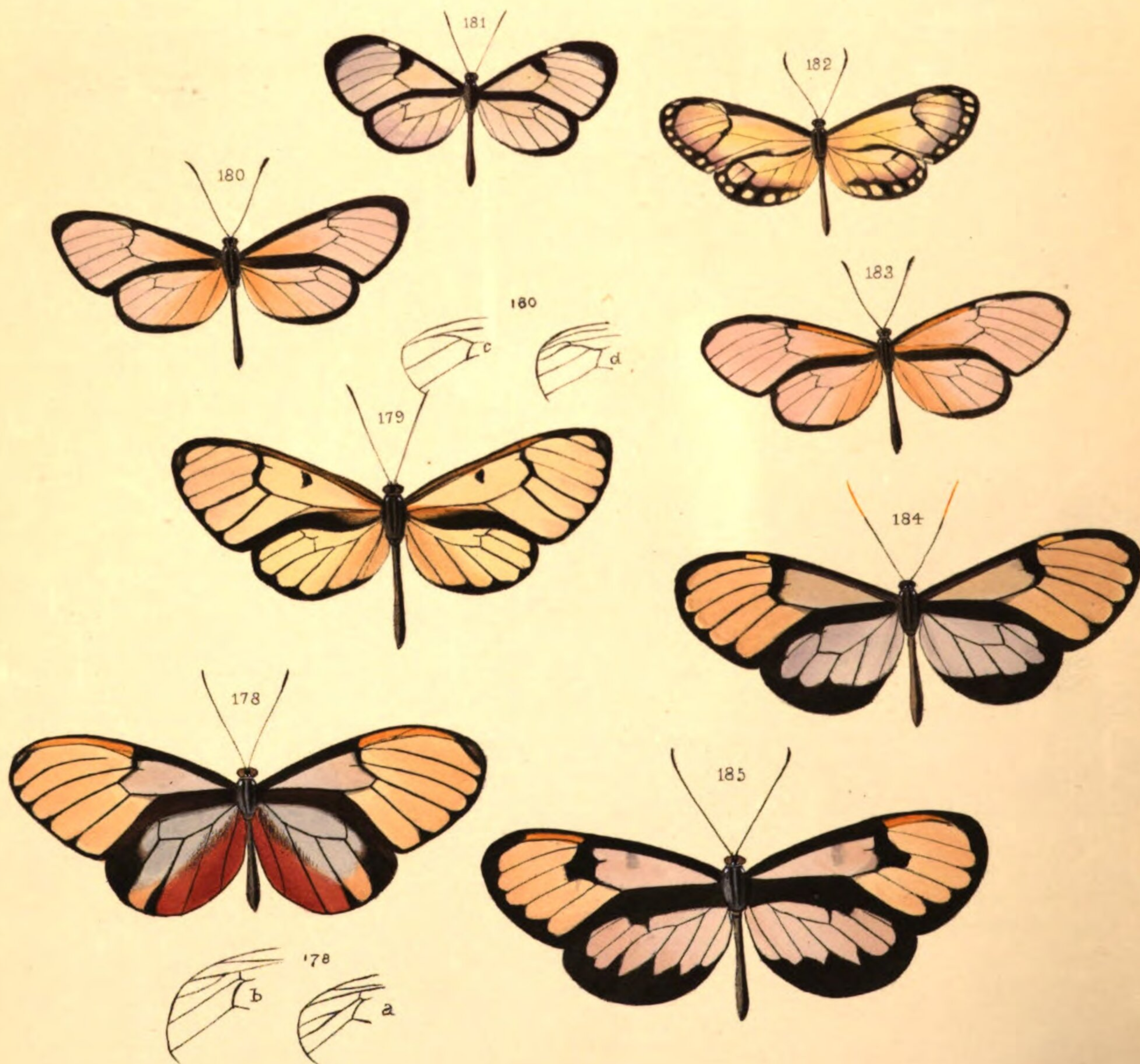
Exp. $2\frac{13}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Perhaps only a variety of *I. Theudelinda*. In this species the female has the colouring of the male of *Theudelinda*.

HELICONIDÆ

ITHOMIA.XXVIII.



W.C.Hewitson del et lith Sep^r1st1870.

M. & N. Hanhart, imp.

178. ITHOMIA ALPHESIBOEAE
179. ITHOMIA EPONA.
180. ITHOMIA TICIDA.
181. ITHOMIA ALISSA.

182. ITHOMIA LAMIA.
183. ITHOMIA TICIDELLA.
184. ITHOMIA THABENA.
185. ITHOMIA AEGINETA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXVIII.

ITHOMIA ALPHESIBÆA. 178. ♀

Ithomia Alphesibæa, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 17, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent. Anterior wing tinted with lilac from the base to the middle, rufous beyond it, with the costal margin, the inner margin, the nervures, and triangular spots on the outer margin at the end of the nervures, brown: the costal margin from the middle to the apex rufous-orange. Posterior wing lilac-white, the outer margin broadly rufous: the costal margin, a spot at the apex, and a triangular spot on the second median nervule red-brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is broadly rufous, paler at its base.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Mapoto, Buckley.)

This species is altogether so much like *I. Duillia* that, but for its great inferiority in size, I should have passed it as the same. On the anterior wing of *I. Duillia* the point or spur is emitted at the end of the cell from the second disco-cellular nervure, in *I. Alphesibæa* from the third, and what is very remarkable, because it occurs in the females only, the discoidal nervure 178a of the posterior wing of *Alphesibæa* emits a branch, whilst in *Duillia* 178b a similar branch is emitted from the subcostal nervure.

ITHOMIA EPONA. 179.

Ithomia Epona, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 19, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apex rufous: the inner margin broadly dark brown rufous at the base: a triangular spot in the cell, a curved narrow band at the end of the cell, and spots on the outer margin, all black. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous, that there are three white spots on the apex of the anterior wing, and a series of similar spots on the outer margin of the posterior wing; that the base of the posterior wing is pale yellow bordered below with black, and marked by the singular oval white spot which indicates the sex.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

ITHOMIA TICIDA. 180.

Ithomia Ticida, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent rufous-white: the base of both wings tinted with orange: the nervures black, slender: the margins dark brown. Anterior wing with the usual costal spot obscure white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin near the apex of the anterior wing is rufous, that there are three subapical snow-white spots, and that the posterior wing has the base yellow, and a submarginal series of five white spots.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

180c. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ALISSA. 181.

Ithomia Alissa, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 22, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent white: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the costal margin, a triangular curved spot at the end of the cell, the apex (which is broad), and the outer and inner margins, all black. A small white spot on the costal margin at the end of the cell. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins and band of the anterior wing are all rufous, and that each wing has two apical white spots.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA LAMIA. 182.

Ithomia Lamia, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white, slightly tinted with yellow near the base. Both wings with the outer margin broadly brown traversed by a series of large white spots. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margins brown: crossed at the end of the cell by a band of brown which follows the second branch of the median nervure to the outer margin. Posterior wing with a similar but angular band of brown at the end of the cell, following the third branch of the median nervure.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is yellow from its base to its middle.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Curaray, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *I. Ethica* of Hewitson, but with the neuration of both wings different. In *Lamia* the spur is on the second disco-cellular nervule of the anterior wing. In *Ethica* it is on the third.

ITHOMIA TICIDELLA. 183.

Ithomia Tucidella, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 21, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, transparent white: the margins brown, narrow. Anterior wing with the inner border of the costal and inner margins rufous to the middle of the wing: the costal spot white. Posterior wing rufous near the inner margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margins are rufous-yellow, that the anterior wing has three apical white spots, and that the posterior wing has its base yellow, and a series of submarginal white spots in pairs.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

180d. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Neuration as in *Sylvo*, but without the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing.

ITHOMIA THABENA. 184.

Ithomia Thabena, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 18, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent: the nervures black. Anterior wing with a rufous tint: the costal margin (which is half rufous) and the outer margin (which is dentated inwardly) narrow, the inner margin (which is broad) and a band at the end of the cell, all dark brown: the spot on the costal margin white. Posterior wing tinted with lilac, with the neuration of *Zerlina*: the costal margin and the outer margin (which is very broad) dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the margins and the band at the end of the cell of the anterior wing are rufous, that the anterior wing has three minute apical spots of white, and that the posterior wing has a submarginal series of white spots in pairs: the apical spot largest and single.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ÆGINETA. 185.

Ithomia Ægineta, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 17, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, transparent lilac-white, except the apical half of the anterior wing which is tinted with orange. Both wings with the margins broadly black: the outer margins (very broad on the posterior wing) dentated on the inner border: the nervures black, very slender. Anterior wing with a large black spot at the end of the cell, and beyond it a rufous spot on the costal margin. Posterior wing with the neuration of *Zerlina*: a black spot on the costal margin at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots in pairs, except at the apex and at the anal angle of the posterior wing, where they are single. Posterior wing with a white spot at the middle of the costal margin.

Exp. $2\frac{17}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Verdi, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HELICONIDÆ

ITHOMIA XXIX.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. Sept 1st 1870.

M & N. Hanhart imp

186. ITHOMIA PHAGESIA.
187. ITHOMIA AEMILIA.
188. ITHOMIA ABIDA.
189. ITHOMIA ACHAEA.

190. ITHOMIA AETHRA.
191. ITHOMIA ANTONIA.
192. ITHOMIA MAMERCUS.
193. ITHOMIA VARINA.

HELICONIDÆ.

ITHOMIA XXIX.

ITHOMIA PHAGESIA. 186.

Ithomia Phagesia, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 16, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, semitransparent, with several white spots: the margins brown. Anterior wing brown: the base dark brown rufous near the median nervure: a spot in the cell, two bands, each of five spots parallel to the outer margin, the first of which commences on the costal margin by a trifold spot: the last spot of each band near the inner margin connected with each other. Posterior wing rufous, with a large transparent spot near the apex. The outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has two apical white spots, and that the posterior wing has the base dark brown, and a submarginal series of white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Villano, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very like *I. Olyras* of Felder. In *Phagesia* the spur is emitted from the upper disco-cellular nervule of the posterior wing, in *Olyras* from the lower.

ITHOMIA ÆMILIA. 187.

Ithomia Æmilia, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the base of the costal and inner margins, three spots in the cell, and the apex (which is broad) dark brown: a broad oblique sinuated band beyond the middle, and five subapical spots (two of them minute) pale yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Ninonia*: a large brown spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has the base of the costal margin yellow, and a band of dark brown near and parallel to the costal margin.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ABIDA. 188.

UPPERSIDE. Female. Anterior wing black: orange from the base to the middle, except the margins, which are black: a bifid spot on the costal margin beyond its middle, a curved band of four spots and an apical series of six minute spots, all white. Posterior wing orange with an oblong central band and the outer margin black: a white spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a rufous band near the anal angle of the posterior wing and a marginal series of white spots on the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ACHÆA. 189.

Ithomia Achæa, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 14, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Antennæ yellow, with the base brown. Anterior wing with a band from the base, the base of the costal and inner margins, the apex (broadly), and two spots at the end of the cell, dark brown: a short band from the costal margin beyond its middle and a spot near the anal angle yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *Cyrianassa*: dark brown, with a large spot of orange at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a submarginal band of white spots on both wings, and that the base of the posterior wing is yellow.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Canelos, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ÆTHRA. 190.

Ithomia Æthra, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the base orange, except the margins and a large triangular spot in the cell which are black: a spot in the cell (near the end), an angular band of six spots (the first four touching each other), and a small spot at the apex, yellow. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Cyrianassa*: orange, with a longitudinal band of four spots, and the outer margin which is very narrow dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a submarginal band of pale yellow spots, and that the posterior wing has three apical spots of the same colour, that it has a band of brown near the costal margin, and two ochreous spots bordered below with brown near the apex.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Curaray, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA ANTONIA. 191.

Ithomia Antonia, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 14, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Both wings with the outer margin broadly dark brown, traversed by a series of large yellow spots. Anterior wing with the costal and inner margins, a triangular spot in the cell, and a triangular spot below this black: a broad, short, irregular band of yellow from the costal margin beyond the middle bordered with black. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Thea*: a longitudinal band of black spots at the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a band of brown near the costal margin of the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIA MAMERCUS. 192.

Ithomia Mamercus, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 13, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a broad irregular band of yellow, sinuated on both sides: the base of the costal margin, a band at the base of the inner margin, a triangular spot between them, three spots (one minute) near the middle, and the apex which is broad, all black. Posterior wing with the neuration of *I. Ninonia*: a band, a large spot at the anal angle, and a small spot near it, black.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ to $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I shall have, I believe, to consider this species as a variety of *I. Mansuetus*. They do not differ in the neuration of the wings.

ITHOMIA VARINA. 193.

Ithomia Varina, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 15, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, semitransparent, rufous: the margins dark brown. Anterior wing unusually long, with the base rufous: a brown spot at the middle of the cell: crossed near the middle by a broad palmate band of pale yellow marked by two brown spots and divided into six parts by the nervures: the apical half brown, with the nervures black. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown, narrow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two minute white spots at the apex of each wing.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

193a. Neuration of posterior wing.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆIDÆ

. ACRÆA. IV.



W. C. Hewitson. del. et lith. Oct 7th 1867.

M & N Hanhart imp.

21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. ACRÆA EURITA.

ACRÆIDÆ.

ACRÆA IV. & V.

ACRÆA EURYTA. ♂ 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 ♀ 29, 30, 31, 32.

♀ *Papilio Euryta* Linnæus. *Cramer Pl.* 233 *A. B. Palisot and Beauvois, Pl. VII. fig. 4.* *Lucas Lep. Exot. Pl. LII. fig. 2.* *P. Umbra Drury Vol. III. Pl. XVIII. figs. 1, 2.*

♂ *Acræa Vestalis* Felder. *Novara Exp. Zoolog. Pl. XLVI. figs. 8, 9.* *Acræa Alcinoe* Felder, *Pl. XLVI. figs. 12, 13.*

It must be always a pleasure to an entomologist to name and introduce a new species about which there can be no controversy, and I must confess that I should have been very glad to have found some such species in the series of figures which are illustrated in the accompanying plates. I find it, however, quite beyond my ability to separate the twelve varieties there given, unless they are divided into nine or ten species. Every one will, I think, agree that 27 and 32 are the sexes of one species, however much they may hesitate to follow me in placing all those now figured under the name of Euryta. Figure 29 is the only variety about which I feel the least hesitation, as it much resembles some broad-banded specimens of *A. Esebria*. My collection contains other examples, which differ as much from those figured as they do each from the other; two of these, exact copies of my specimens except that the black spots on the posterior wing of mine are more alike, are figured by the Felders. In the figure of *Vestalis* it is only necessary to alter the black spot near the costal margin of the posterior wing (which is lower down the wing than usual), and this species will agree with their *A. Alcinoe* and all the varieties which I have figured.

The typical variety described by Linnæus, under the name of Euryta, in the Banksian Collection, is an *Acræa*, and altogether distinct from the Eurytus of Clerck, which is a *Diadema*. Godart evidently believed them to be one and the same species. Mr. Westwood has also placed them together in the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera." *

Cramer's figure 233B so completely represents the typical specimen in the Linnæan Cabinet, even in the setting, that the drawing might have been made from it. His

* Mr. Westwood thinks that when Linnæus described his *Acræa Euryta*, he confounded it with *Diadema Eurytus* of Clerck, believing it to be the same species. He certainly quotes Clerck's figure. His description, however, agrees with the *Acræa* in his collection, and does not agree with the *Diadema* of Clerck, which has conspicuous black spots on the anterior wing.

figure 233A of the same plate, which Godart quotes as the other sex, differs but slightly from my figure 30. The very clumsy misshapen figure of Drury (his *P. Umbra*) is evidently intended for the insect of my figure 32, and though he does not indicate in the figure the black spots at the base of the wing, he describes them.

There is not much to be learned from examining the underside of the *Acræas*, except that the basal spots are better seen. It differs but little from the other side. The base of the costal margin of the anterior wing of this species is always black, marked by a rufous or white spot.

The position of the first branch of the sub-costal nervure of the anterior wing varies slightly. In some examples it rises exactly at the end of the cell, in others slightly beyond it, and in figure 32 is at a greater distance than in any of the others, so much so, that in other genera I should have considered it a specific distinction.

Fig. 21, which is from Sierra Leone, scarcely differs from Felders' figure of *Vestalis*. It has the incipient band at the inner margin of the anterior wing.

Fig. 22, from Old Calabar, is a small edition of figure 26, from Congo. Whilst 23 and 24 differ but little, except in size, from 27, which is certainly the male of Drury's *Umbra*. The black discal spot of figure 25, though producing a marked peculiarity in its appearance, is left there by the interposition of a portion of the rufous band between it and the base of the wing.

Figs. 28 and 30 will pair pretty well together; the male is from Old Calabar, the female from Congo.

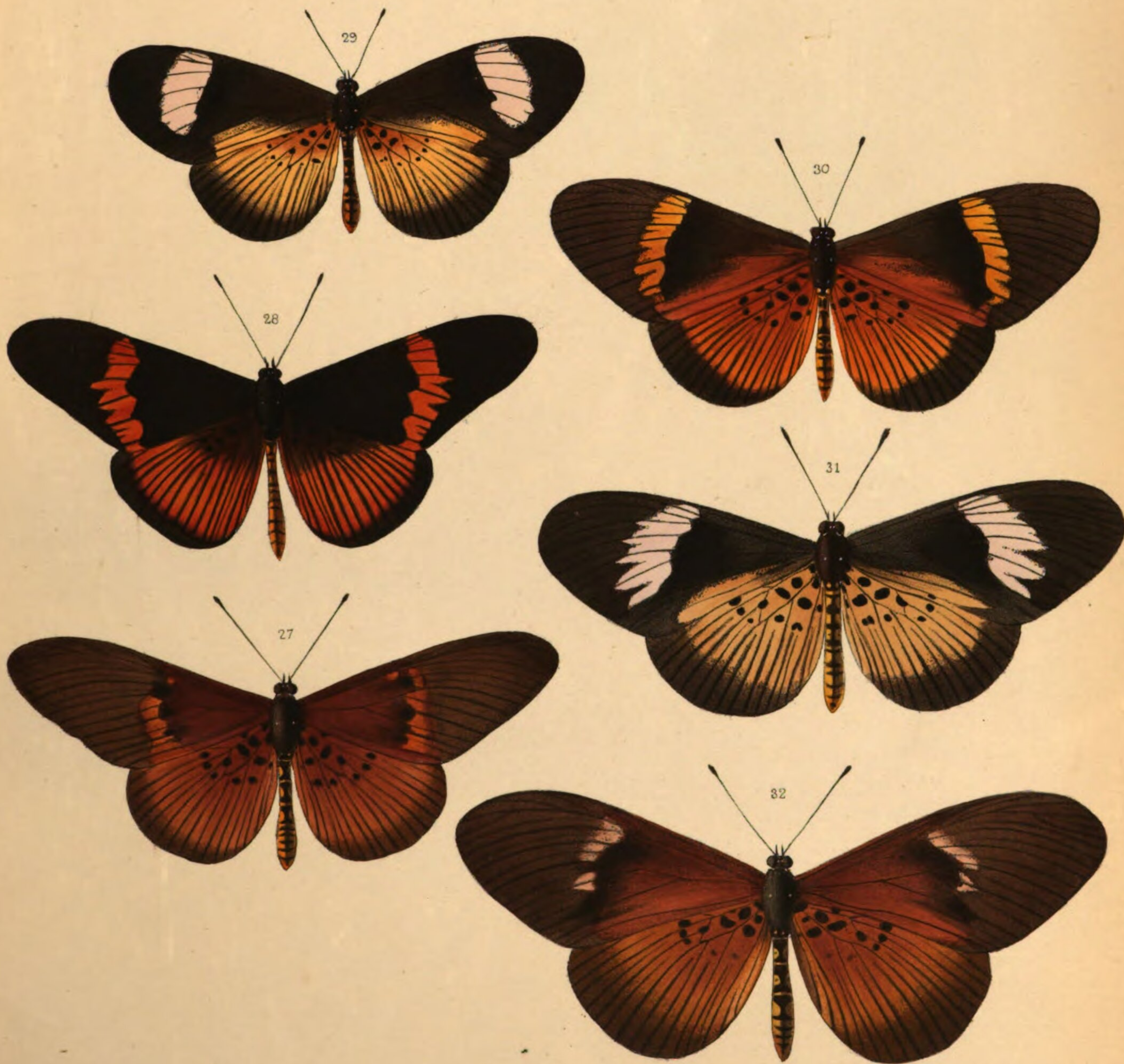
Fig. 31 differs from the Linnæan type and from Cramer's figure in not possessing the two white spots, which mark the first, or a continuation of the band, as in the figure, to the inner margin of the anterior wing.

Figs. 22, 28 and 32 are from Old Calabar. Figs. 21, 27 are from Sierra Leone. Figs. 25, 26, 29 and 30 are from Congo. Of the three other varieties I do not possess any precise locality.

They are all from the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆIDÆ.

ACRÆA V.



W.C. Hewitson. del. et lith. Oct^r 1^{re} 1867.

M&N Hanhart imp

27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. ACRÆA EURITA.

ACRAEIDÆ.

ACRÆA VI.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. April 1st 1868.

M&N Hazlehurst imp.

33. 34. ACRÆA TENEBROSA.
35. 36. ACRÆA ABANA.

37. 38. ACRÆA CLEASA.
39. 40. 41. ACRÆA RADIATA.

ACRÆIDÆ.

ACRÆA. VI.

ACRÆA TENEBROSA. 33, 34.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed by two indistinct, ill-defined bands of brick-red, one before the middle, the other beyond the middle composed of small spots: the space between the bands blue-black.

UNDERSIDE, pale grey-brown, with the nervures and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing with the base and inner margin dark brown: the basal half nearly rufous-orange: crossed at the middle by a broad band of dark brown. Posterior wing clouded at the middle and outer margin with brown.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆA ABANA. 35, 36.

UPPERSIDE, greenish brown, the nervures and lines between them dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad rufous band, divided longitudinally by the nervures, and transversely by the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE, pale grey-brown: the nervures and lines between them and in the cell of the posterior wing, dark brown. Anterior wing from the base to beyond the middle, rufous.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ACRÆA CLEASA. 37, 38.

UPPERSIDE, dark blue-brown. Anterior wing with the base marked by a large trifid carmine spot having its outer border orange-yellow.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the basal spot extends further into the wing its outer half pale yellow, and that the apex is ochreous with the nervures and lines between them black. Posterior wing ochreous (nearly white at

the base), clouded with brown at the middle and outer margin, the nervures, lines between them and a line in the cell, dark brown.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

So much like *Acræa Trinacria* of Felder that though the same description might serve for both it is very distinct.

ACRÆA RADIATA. 39, 40, 41.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a curved band of eight rays and spots of orange.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the rays and spots of the transverse band of the anterior wing are broader, and that the apex and the whole of the posterior wing are marked between the nervures and in the cell by lines in pairs of brick-red.

Female larger, grey or green-brown: the orange rays longer and broader on both sides of the wings.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *Acræa Erinome* of the Felders.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA. VII.



W.G. Hewitson del et lith April 1st 1868.

M. & N. Hanhart imp

50. 51. ERESIA ELAPHIAEA.

52. 53. ERESIA CLAUDINA.

58. 59. ERESIA ANGUSTA.

54. 55. ERESIA ELADA.

60. ERESIA EZBA.

56. 57. ERESIA ETIA.

61. ERESIA FLAVIDA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA VII.

ERESIA ELAPHIAEA. 50, 51.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, irrorated (except at the apex of the anterior wing) with ochreous yellow. Anterior wing crossed obliquely beyond the middle by a broad band of orange. Posterior wing, with the outer margin dentated: crossed beyond the middle by three ochreous bands.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the band as above: the base ochreous, crossed by a brown line: three lilac-white spots, two of which are lunular, near the apex. Posterior wing rufous-brown, irrorated with paler colour: marked by several lilac-white spots: clouded with dark brown beyond the middle, and crossed near the outer margin by a zigzag line of white.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA CLAUDINA. VAR. 52, 53.

ERESIA ELADA. 54, 55.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings with several spots of orange at the base: both crossed at the middle by a band of pale yellow (broken on the anterior wing), and followed on both wings by two other bands of orange spots: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings, with the central band (traversed longitudinally on the posterior wing by a black line) followed on both by a broad band of brown traversed by an orange band of spots, by a band of conical white spots (large on the posterior wing, preceded on the anterior wing near the apex by other spots), and by a sub-marginal band of orange: the fringe brown spotted with white. Anterior wing with the basal half orange, marked by some paler spots. Posterior wing with the base orange, marked by a band and a single spot of white.

Female (figs. 54, 55) does not differ from the male, except in being larger.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA ETIA. 56, 57.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with two large brick-red spots. Posterior wing irrorated with brick-red towards the outer margin, where it is crossed by an indistinct line of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown: the lower red spot extended to the base, where it is crossed by a brown line. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with some

lilac spots and brown lines near the base : a band of brown spots beyond the middle, a submarginal band of lunular spots : the fringe spotted with white.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA ANGUSTA. 58, 59.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a bifid spot between the median nervules, a trifold band beyond the middle, and some minute spots near the apex, pale yellow. Posterior wing dentate, with a transverse band and a spot near the costal margin, pale yellow : a band of very indistinct lunular spots near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that it is rufous-brown : that the base of both wings is ochreous undulated with brown, and that both have a submarginal band of lunular ochreous spots : the apex of the posterior wing also ochreous.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA EZBA. 60.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot in the cell, a band of spots at the middle, some spots near the apex, and a submarginal waved band, all rufous, except those at the apex, which are white. Posterior wing irrorated with paler colour from the base to beyond the middle : crossed near the outer margin by two bands of lunular spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous, darker towards the outer margin : a spot in the cell : a band below the median nervure : a band of spots beyond the middle composed of a large triangular spot and three circular spots the lowest spot marked with black : the apex and outer margin which is traversed by a black line, all pale yellow. Posterior wing, pale rufous-grey from the base to the middle, with two lunular spots near the base : crossed beyond the middle by a pale yellow band followed by four black spots and a submarginal band of lunular spots.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to *A. Acesas* and also to *Abas*, of which it may be only a variety : the colour on the upperside of my specimen is much rubbed off.

ERESIA FLAVIDA. 61.

UPPERSIDE. Male, yellow. Anterior wing, with the costal margin brown from the base to the middle : apex and outer margin broadly dark brown. Posterior wing, with the outer margin brown.

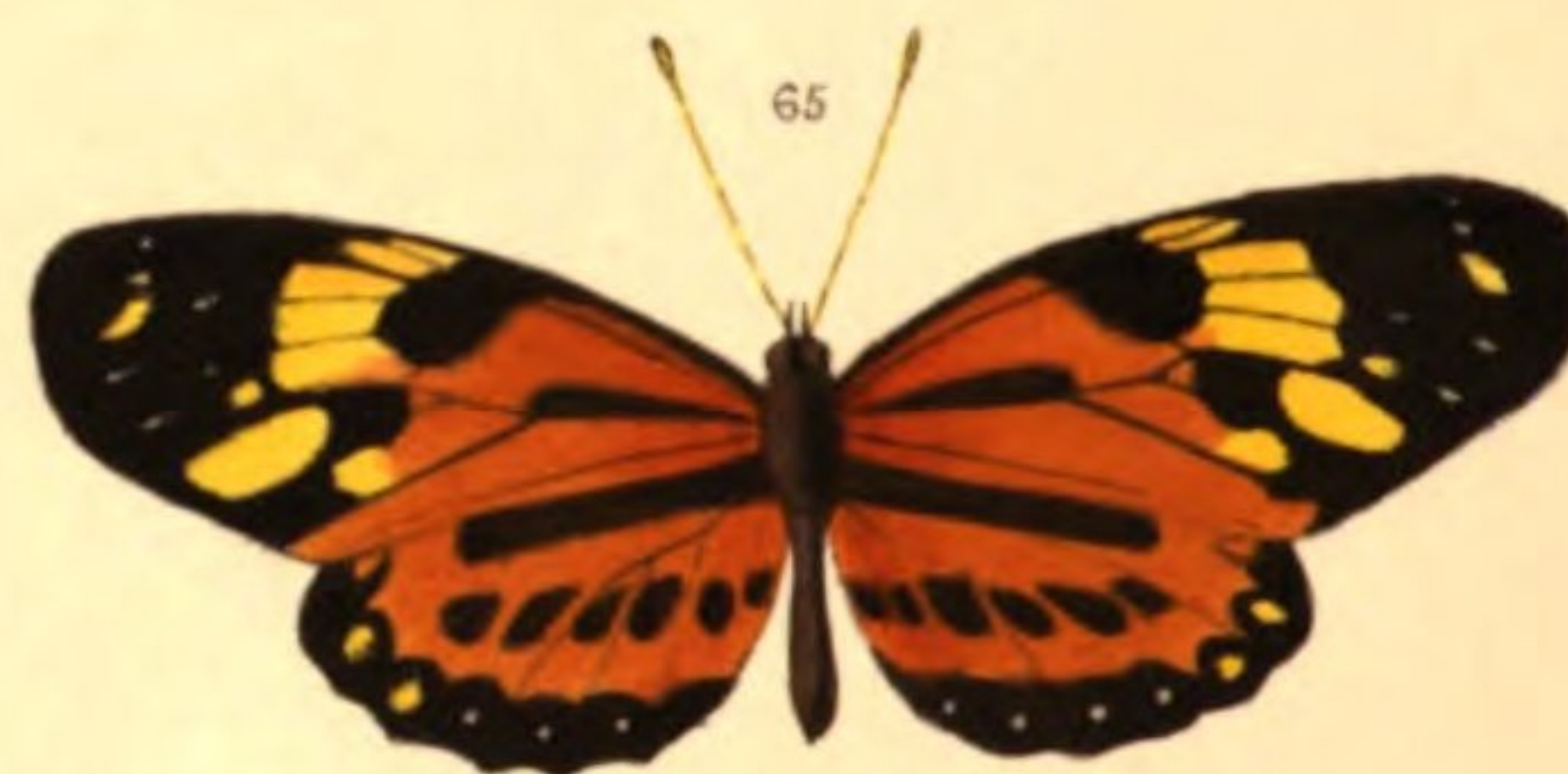
UNDERSIDE, paler than above, spotless.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA. VIII.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. May. 1870.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

62. 63. ERESIA ALSINA

64. 65. 66. 67. ERESIA PELONIA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA VIII.

ERESIA ALSINA. 62, 63.

Eresia Alsina, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 33, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad rufous-orange band from the base: crossed obliquely by three bands, the first of which (the longest) before the middle is divided into four by the nervures, the second beyond the middle divided into five, the third near the apex trifid: and besides these a submarginal band of five spots, all orange-yellow. Posterior wing with the costal and outer margins broadly dark brown; a submarginal band of seven orange-yellow spots.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Male like the female, except that the bands of the anterior wing are produced until they reach and absorb the submarginal spots.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to *E. Philyra*.

ERESIA PELONIA. 64, 65, 66, 67.

♂ *Eresia Pelonia*, Hewitson. *Exot. Butts. Vol. I. Plate 30, fig. 3.*

♀ *Eresia Ithomiola*. *Salvin. Annals, & Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th Ser. Vol. IV. p. 171.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-orange. Anterior wing, from the base to near the middle (except the costal margin, a band on the median nervure, and the nervures, which are dark brown) rufous-orange: crossed at the middle by a band of yellow, divided above the median nervure into five parts, and below it into one large oval spot: a spot within this touching the red of the base, a spot beyond it, and a submarginal series of five spots, all yellow. Posterior wing with a band on the costal margin from the base to beyond the middle, a band at the middle divided into five spots, and the outer margin which is undulated on its inner border and traversed by a series of yellow spots, all dark brown.

Female (fig. 66), dark brown. Anterior wing rufous-orange from the base to

E E

beyond the middle, with a band at the base of the inner margin, a band on the median nervure, two large spots and a smaller spot below these (not surrounded with red), all dark brown. Posterior wing with the apex broadly rufous-orange, sinuated on its inner border, and marked with minute black spots on the outer margin which is also black.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{5}{20}$ ♀ $2\frac{9}{20}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

VARIETY A. Female (fig. 64). Anterior wing dark brown, with the basal half (except the costal margin and a band on the median nervure, which are dark brown as in the male) rufous-orange: crossed at the end of the cell by a band of four oblong yellow spots, and below this an indistinct spot of the same colour.

Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

VARIETY B. Female (fig. 67). Anterior wing as in fig. 66, except that the band at the end of the cell and the oval spot below it are yellow, that there are two yellow spots beyond these and a subapical band of three large spots of the same colour, the first spot irregular and divided into three parts by the nervures, the other two spots triangular, and that the posterior wing is crossed before the middle by a band of rufous-orange, and has the marginal black spots larger, some of them crowned with yellow.

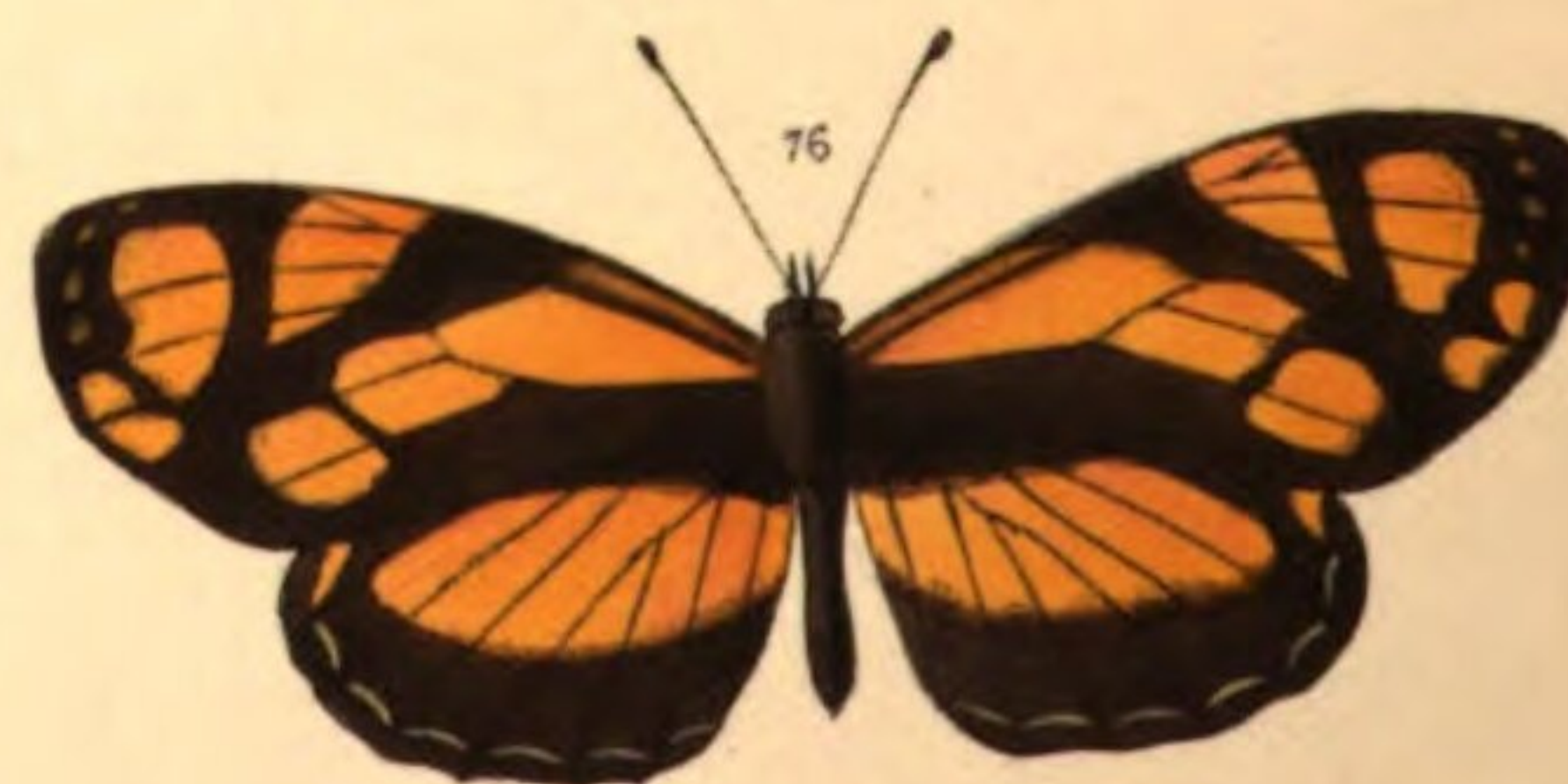
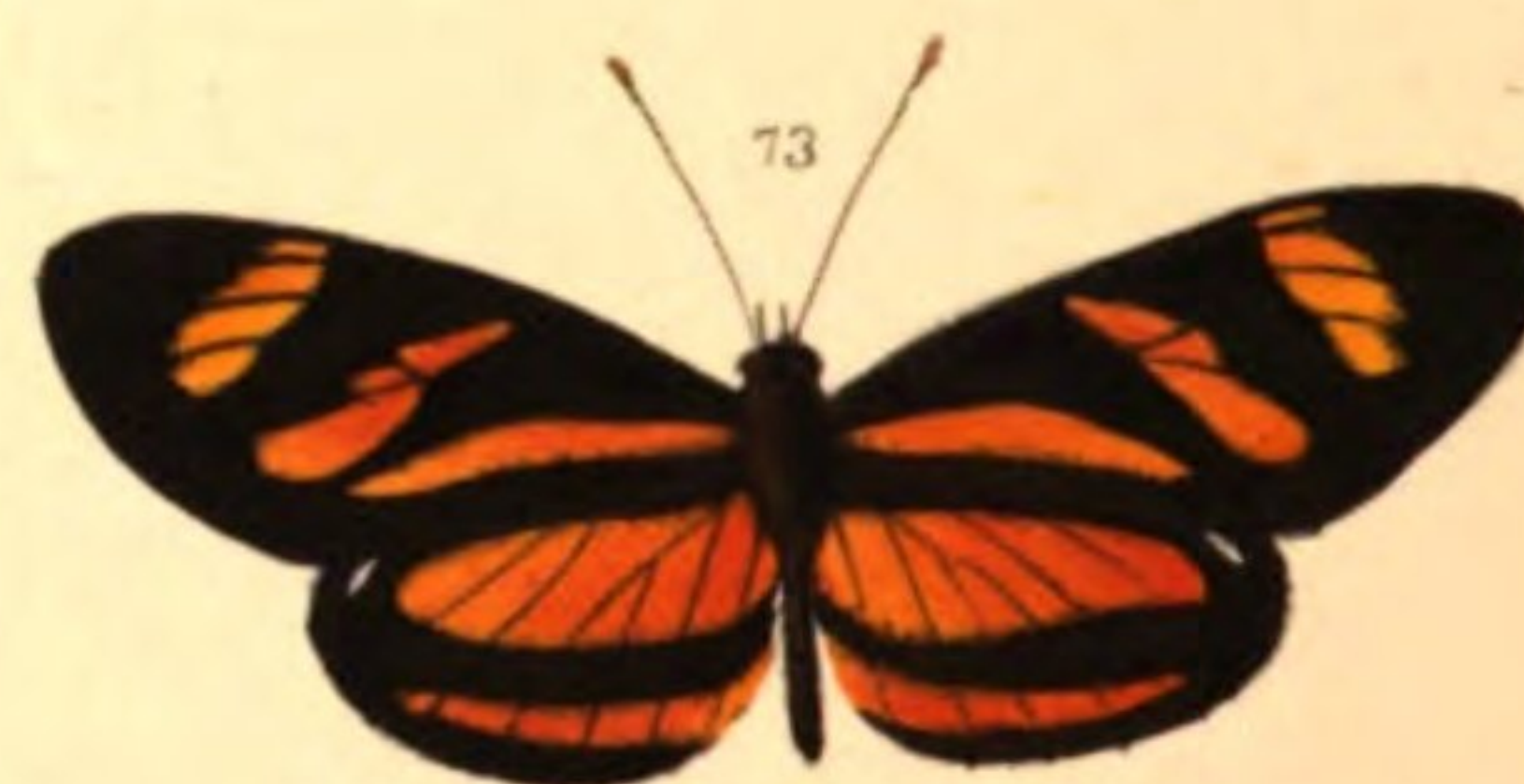
Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

All in the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I have no hesitation in figuring these as remarkable varieties of one species. The spots upon the beautiful female of fig. 67 may all be traced, although indistinctly defined, upon the wings of the male.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA. IX.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith. May. 1870.

M & N Hanhart imp.

68. 69. 70. ERESIA SESTIA.
71. ERESIA BELLA.

72. 73. ERESIA CASIPHIA.
74. 75. 76. ERESIA LETITIA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

ERESIA IX.

ERESIA SESTIA. 68, 69, 74.

Eresia Sestia, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 26.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed from the base, curving towards the outer margin (having the median nervure and its first branch for its lower border), by a band of rufous-orange divided into three parts by the nervures, and into a fourth part at its lower extremity (where there is a minute spot) by a black line: crossed before the apex by a band of seven spots, the first on the costal margin minute, the others in pairs. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad band of rufous-orange intersected by black nervures: a subapical yellow spot and a submarginal band of linear white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the spots of the anterior wing are yellow and much larger, and that there is a submarginal band of spots of the same colour, that the posterior wing has the central band broader and paler, that the base, a band near it, and a submarginal band of spots are all pale yellow: four small white spots near the anal angle.

Female like the male, except that all the spots and bands on both sides are pale yellow or white.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA BELLA. 71.

Eresia Mylitta, Hew. *Equat. Lep.* p. 26.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad band from the base (which runs parallel with the inner margin, and occupies one-third of the wing) and a large subapical spot divided into four parts by the nervures rufous-orange. Posterior wing with a broad central band (occupying more than half the wing) and a narrow band from the anal angle to the middle rufous-orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the subapical spot is yellow, that there are some white spots in a double series at the apex, that the posterior wing has the base and a band near it yellow, the central band paler, and a submarginal linear band of white.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like a small example of *Eueides Aliphera*.

ERESIA CASIPHIA. 72, 73.

Eresia Casiphia, Hew. *Equat. Lep.* p. 25.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a band from the base, a trifid irregular oblique band at the middle and a subapical band of four spots (the first minute) all rufous-orange. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad band of rufous-orange, intersected by black nervures, and by a submarginal band of the same colour: a minute spot of white at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the bands and spots are paler, that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots, that the anterior wing has three apical white spots besides, and that the submarginal band of the posterior wing is broader.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERESIA LETITIA. 70, 75, 76.

Eresia Letitia, Hew. *Equat. Lep.* p. 24.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, crossed by a broad tripartite band, which, after nearly filling the cell, curves towards the outer margin where it is followed by a bifid spot: a triangular spot (which is divided into four by the nervures) beyond the middle of the costal margin, a large trifid spot between this and the apex, and a submarginal series of spots all pale rufous. Posterior wing crossed longitudinally before the middle by a broad pale rufous band intersected by black nervures: a submarginal band of lunular spots, and an apical white spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal black line, and that there is a double series of lunular pale spots near the outer margin of the posterior wing.

The male is like the female, except that the spots are white, smaller and clouded with brown.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The ordinary colour of the female is, I suspect, white, like the male, and that the specimen figured may be considered as a variety.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CYBDELIS. IV.



WCHewitson del et lith Jan 1st 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp.

23. 24. CYBDELIS CALAMIS. 26. 27. CYBDELIS CECIDAS.
25. CYBDELIS CARDASES. 28. 29. CYBDELIS CAMPASPE.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CYBDELIS IV.

CYBDELIS CALAMIS. 23, 24.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing glossed with lilac-blue: a white spot on the costal margin, beyond the middle: a second white spot between this and the apex: a trifid pale green-blue spot near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the base of the costal margin, which is grey) carmine; the apical half (except the apex, which is rufous-grey) black, with the white spots as above, except that the spot nearest the apex has a lilac-white spot on each side of it. Posterior wing grey, tinted with red towards the apex and outer margin: crossed, at a right angle with it, from the middle of the costal margin by a black line, crossed obliquely between the median nervules by an undulated black line, both bordered outwardly by paler colour: a submarginal zigzag line and the outer margin carmine.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bolivia (Apolobamba).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

CYBDELIS CARDASES. 25.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing, except the margins, blue-black: a band from the base (interrupted by the median nervure), two spots beyond this, a spot on the costal margin beyond the middle, and a line at the inner margin, all blue: a subapical bifid white spot.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing black: the base and costal margin grey-white: a large spot within the cell, a bifid spot between the median nervures, half of a band from the middle of the costal margin, all carmine; the other half of the said band, and a subapical spot, white: the apex rufous. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with the costal margin near the base white: a pale spot on the middle of the costal margin with the margin on each side of it black: crossed by two zigzag brown lines.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *C. Diotima*, from which it scarcely differs on the upperside. On the under side it is adorned with two carmine spots which do not exist in *C. Diotima*.

CYBDELIS CECIDAS. 26, 27.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing with two longitudinal bands from the base, two spots between the median nervures, and a spot near the costal margin (the upper part of which is white) green-blue: a subapical spot of green. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of pale grey-blue lunular spots.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the basal half carmine; the apical half black, brown towards the outer margin: a spot, lilac and white, at the middle of the costal margin: a large subapical spot of lilac bordered outwardly by a zigzag black line. Posterior wing dentated rufous, dark brown tinted with purple towards the outer margin, spotted in the middle; crossed near the outer margin by a band dentated outwardly and bordered narrowly with carmine, the spaces between the dentations slightly marked with white: the base of the costal margin white.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CYBDELIS CAMPASPE. 28, 29.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing with a longitudinal spot at the base, a spot nearly touching this, two spots (one very small) between the median nervures and a bifid spot on the costal margin, all brilliant blue: a small brown spot touching the blue spot near the costal margin, and a subapical white spot. Posterior wing with a large central trifid spot of green-blue.

UNDERSIDE, red-brown. Anterior wing with the centre black, bordering a large irregular sinuated spot of carmine: a white spot at the middle of the costal margin, and a lilac spot before the apex which is marked by three small brown spots. Posterior wing with three central brown spots: crossed before the middle by a curved black line, and beyond the middle by a zigzag band bordered inwardly with dark purple-brown: a large pale spot on the middle of the costal margin with the margin on each side of it black: a minute spot near this and the base of the costal margin white.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA XI.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. Oct 1st 1868.

M&N Hanhart imp.

75. 76. CATAGRAMMA XANTHICA.
77. 78. CATAGRAMMA COMNENA.
79. 80. CATAGRAMMA CLOELIA.

81 CATAGRAMMA LUCREZIA.
82. 83 CATAGRAMMA HUMBOLDTII var..
84. 85 CATAGRAMMA NYCTIMENE.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

CATAGRAMMA. XI.

CATAGRAMMA XANTHICA. 75, 76.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing black, crossed near the middle by an oblique band of green: a minute subapical spot of white. Posterior wing dark brown.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow. Anterior wing black, with the base to the middle and apex orange-yellow: a small spot of white at the middle of the costal margin: the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by two linear bands of black, approximating as they approach the anal angle: the fringe brown.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Pozzuzo.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

CATAGRAMMA COMNENA. 77, 78.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a line from the base, an irregular band at the middle and three subapical spots of green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of blue.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow. Anterior wing black: the base (which is followed by a triangular space of carmine) and the apex orange-yellow: a spot of white (followed by some minute spots of blue) on the costal margin. Posterior wing crossed by two slender linear bands of black, farther apart as they approach the anal angle, the outer band waved and parallel to the outer margin: the fringe brown.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Apolobamba.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

CATAGRAMMA CLOELIA. 79, 80.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a line from the base, a spot beyond the middle of the costal margin, and a large spot touching the inner margin, all blue. Posterior wing irrorated with grey near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE ochreous-yellow. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base and apex ochreous-yellow: a spot of white partly blue, and a blue line, on the costal margin: the fringe alternately black and white. Posterior wing crossed by two nearly equidistant slender linear bands of black: the fringe brown.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Napo.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

CATAGRAMMA LUCREZIA. 81.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with two linear bands from the base, a transverse band at the middle, and three subapical spots, green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal broad band of blue.

UNDERSIDE ochreous, tinted with red. Anterior wing black: the basal half carmine: the base of the costal margin and apex, which is crossed by a waved black line, ochreous, tinted with red: a spot of white (which has near it two small spots of blue) on the costal margin. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, with between them five minute black spots: the first band short, the other submarginal and zigzag.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Does not differ from *E. Euriclea*, except in the colour of the underside.

CATAGRAMMA HUMBOLDTII. Var. 82, 83.

This variety differs so much from the typical form of *C. Humboldtii*, that I should have considered it a distinct species were there not intermediate varieties.

The variety figured differs from the type in having a much larger space of carmine on the underside of the anterior wing, and in having the bands of the posterior wing much more slightly marked, and farther apart: the inner band shorter: these bands are, however, very inconstant, varying in each of the four specimens in my collection.

CATAGRAMMA NYCTIMENE. 84, 85.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a band from the base to the middle of the wing, where it forms part of a broad transverse band below the median nervure, and a spot beyond the middle of the costal margin, brilliant blue: a subapical grey spot. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of four distinct spots of the same blue.

UNDERSIDE, ochreous-brown. Anterior wing black, with a small space at the base and the apex ochreous-brown: a spot at the middle of the costal margin (near it two spots of blue), and a subapical band, white. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, with between them five black spots, and some lines of blue and white between the nervures: the outer band submarginal and undulated.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species does not differ from *C. Chaseba* on the underside.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA XII.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. Oct 1st 1868.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

86 87. CATAGRAMMA ALICIA.

88 89. CATAGRAMMA VOLARA.

90 91. CATAGRAMMA EURICLEA var.

92. CATAGRAMMA LANICE.

93. 94. CATAGRAMMA MORONA.

95. CATACRAMMA LEPTA.

96. CATAGRAMMA FELDERI.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CATAGRAMMA. XII.

CATAGRAMMA ALICIA. 86, 87.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with two lines from the base, a transverse nearly straight band almost touching both margins, and a subapical trifold spot, blue-green. Posterior wing with a very broad submarginal band of blue-green.

UNDERSIDE white, slightly tinted with lilac, the outer margins black. Anterior wing black: the basal third carmine, the base itself and the apex (which is crossed by a black line) white, a white spot at the middle of the costal margin, and near it three spots of blue. Posterior wing crossed by two broad black lines, slightly apart on the costal margin, enclosing five (comparatively) large black spots.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very close to *C. Vaninka*, but unlike it in the very different position of the band of the anterior wing, and in having a trifold spot of blue near the apex.

CATAGRAMMA VOLARA. 88, 89.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, crossed at the middle by a band of green-blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of blue.

UNDERSIDE white. Anterior wing black, with a large subbasal space of carmine: the base and the apex which is crossed by a black line, white. Posterior wing crossed by two slender linear bands of black, and between them six small black spots, the inner band very short: the costal margin carmine.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ to $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Also nearly allied to *Vaninka*, but differs from it in the shape and colour of the blue bands, and in the much more slender bands of the underside. It is also much smaller.

CATAGRAMMA EURICLEA. Var. 90, 91.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Differs from *C. Euriclea* of the "Genera" in the wider separation and different form, and greater length of the blue band of the anterior wing, as well as in the shape of the small spots on the underside of the posterior wing. I have examples of *Euriclea* in which the blue band of the anterior wing is unbroken.

CATAGRAMMA LANICE. 92.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of blue. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of grey-green.

UNDERSIDE grey-white, clouded with darker colour. Anterior wing black, with the base, which is bordered with blue, and the apex, grey-white: a small white spot

on the costal margin, and below it a band of small blue spots. Posterior wing crossed by two linear bands of black, and between them three small indistinct brown spots, the inner band curved, the outer band zigzag.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Equador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This may be an extraordinary variety of *C. D'Orbigny*.

CATAGRAMMA MORONA. 93, 94.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed by a band of gold-green: a subapical trifold white spot. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of green-grey.

UNDERSIDE grey-white. Anterior wing black, with a large subbasal space of carmine: the base and apex white: a white spot on the costal margin, and below it a band of four small blue spots. Posterior wing with a lunular white spot bordered inwardly with carmine, at the middle of the costal margin: a pale spot at the middle of the wing, bordered inwardly with black: the base of the costal margin carmine: the outer margin broadly white.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Apolobamba.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

CATAGRAMMA LEPTA. 95.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with more than the basal half scarlet: a subapical pale-yellow spot. Posterior wing with two small grey spots near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it has a band of pale yellow across the apex, and three apical blue spots. Posterior wing yellow, with three bands of black near the base and inner margin, two large central black spots each marked with two spots of blue, and a broad submarginal black band traversed by a band of blue: the outer margin black, spotted with white.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Nauta).

In the Collection of the British Museum.

On the underside this species is exactly similar to *C. Texa*.

CATAGRAMMA FELDERI. Var. 96.

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, from Pozzuzo.

This variety differs from *C. Felderi* exactly as examples of *C. Eunomia* and *Zelphanta* do from each other: in having the band of the anterior wing carmine instead of orange-yellow, and in having the blue of the posterior wing darker, and occupying a smaller space.

I am indebted to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, and to Messrs. Salvin and Godman for the pleasure of adorning my work by the very beautiful species now figured from their collections.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NEPTIS.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith Oct 1st 1868.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 2. NEPTIS NEMETES. | 5. NEPTIS NITETIS. |
| 3. 4. NEPTIS NYSLADES. | 6. 7. NEPTIS NERIPHUS. |

NYMPHALIDÆ.

NEPTIS.

NEPTIS NEMETES. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Both wings with three submarginal bands and lunules on the fringe, white. Anterior wing with a trifid short band before the apex, a small spot below this, and a quadrifid band from the first branch of the median nervure to the inner margin, white, followed by an irregular broken band of indistinct white spots. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of white, followed by a band of indistinct pale brown spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white bands are broader, that the central band of the posterior wing is followed by a series of dark brown spots, and that there are two bands of white at the base of both wings.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Sierra Leone.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

NEPTIS NYSLADES. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a band of white broken into four spots on the anterior wing, the first spot large and quadrifid, the second and third isolated, the fourth on the inner margin bifid: both crossed beyond this by an indistinct band, white on the anterior wing, pale brown on the posterior wing: both with three submarginal bands, and lunules on the fringe, white. Anterior wing with two small spots in the cell and a linear subapical spot, white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the white bands are much more distinct; that there are three spots in the cell of the anterior wing, and that the base of the costal margin of the posterior wing and two sub-basal bands are white.

Female, like the male, except that the quadrifid spot of the anterior wing is much more deeply cleft by the nervures.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very near to Agatha.

NEPTIS NITETIS. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, with some lunular white spots on the fringe. Anterior wing with the longitudinal band from the base long, pale brown, divided by the nervure at the end of the cell: three white spots before the apex, two below these, and one (bifid) on the inner margin, pale brown: followed by a zigzag band and a submarginal band of pale brown, with a band of white spots between them. Posterior wing crossed by four equidistant bands of pale brown.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that there is a band near the base of the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Philippines.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to N. Ebusa of Felder.

NEPTIS NERIPHUS. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, the bands and spots rufous-orange. Anterior wing with the longitudinal band from the base long, interrupted on its upper border, with a trifold band above and a curved linear spot below it: three subapical spots, a round spot below these and a bifid spot on the inner margin: two broad and two linear curved bands beyond these. Posterior wing crossed by two rufous-orange bands, each followed by an indistinct band of pale brown.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that all the bands are more distinct, and that there is a band near the base of the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Sula. (Wallace.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NEPTIS NARTHESES.

Pantoporia Frobenia. Hubner Zutrage. Figs. 773, 774.

Hubner gives the locality of the butterfly he figures, which is quite distinct from that of Madagascar, as Java.

NYPHALIDÆ.

HETEROCHROA.



W. C. Hewitson, del. & lith April 1st 1867.

M. & N. Hazart, imp.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. HETEROCHROA ARETE | 3. 4. HETEROCHROA ETHELDA |
| 2. HETEROCHROA MELONA | 5. 6. HETEROCHROA GERONA |
| 7. 8. HETEROCHROA ZINA | |

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

HETEROCHROA.

HETEROCHROA ARETE. 1.

Heterochroa Arete Ménétries Cat. Imp. Acad. Petropol., Part II. p. 118.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with five bands of black near the base, four of these within the cell, and below them three spots bordered with black; crossed at the middle by a broad band of orange produced below the apex; slightly white at the inner margin: a submarginal band of black. Posterior wing crossed by a band of white, and beyond it by three black bands, the submarginal band undulated and narrow: the anal angle with a bifid orange spot.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ to 3 inch. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HETEROCHROA MELONA. 2.

Heterochroa Melona Hewitson. Annals Nat. Hist., XX. p. 258 pl. 20, f. 2.

I have figured these two butterflies for the purpose of showing how closely *H. Arete* of Ménétries is allied to my *Melona*; the chief difference being that *Melona* has the orange band more sinuated on its inner border, more so usually than is represented in my former figure, and in this respect scarcely differing from *H. Nea*. Some examples of each have the nervures strongly defined and black, whilst in others they are scarcely visible.

HETEROCHROA ETHELDA. 3, 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a common band of orange, both with the outer margin paler and traversed by a band of dark brown.

UNDERSIDE rufous. Both wings crossed by the band as above, but white, both with a submarginal band of white spots. Anterior wing with a bifid spot at the base, a spot in the cell, and two spots at the end of the cell, all white. Posterior wing with two bands of white between the base and the central band.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Quito.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HETEROCHROA GERONA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown. Both wings crossed by a common broad band of white. Anterior wing with several *oblique* lines of black near the base, a large hexafid orange spot near the apex; two submarginal bands of dark brown. Posterior wing with three bands of brown and a small orange spot at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE with the transverse band as above. Both wings with a band of white near the base. Anterior wing with a band of white within the cell bordered on both sides with orange. Posterior wing with the central band bordered on both sides with rufous-orange.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Minas Geraes.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Most nearly allied to H. Abia, but very distinct from it as well as from every other species.

HETEROCHROA ZINA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with some indistinct black lines near the base; crossed obliquely near the middle by a broad band of orange: two minute orange spots before the apex. Posterior wing with a quadrifid white spot and an indistinct submarginal brown band.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is rufous, and that both wings have some brown bands near the base, and that the posterior wing has a white spot at the middle of the costal margin, and some indistinct grey spots near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to H. Leucophthalma as well as to H. Justina, but without the brilliant white and lilac spots which adorn the underside of those species. This and Justina are probably only local varieties of Leucophthalma. I have an example of H. Leucophthalma from Quito which has only a small white spot on the centre of the posterior wing.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

DIADEMA.III.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith April 1st 1868.

M & N Hanhart imp.

8. 9. 10. 11. DIADEMA EURYTUS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

DIADEMA III.

DIADEMA EURYTUS. 8, 9, 10, 11.

♀ *P. Eurytus* Clerck, plate 31. ♂ *P. Hirce* Drury III., plate 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Both wings with black spots at the base. Anterior wing with a large spot from the costal margin to the middle of the wing, and a spot beyond the middle towards the apex, orange-rufous: the base tinted with lilac. Posterior wing orange-rufous: the base, the nervures (except near the base), and lines between them and the outer margin, which is broad, all dark brown.

UNDERSIDE, as above, but paler.

Female, fig. 11, does not differ from the male, except that the part which is rufous on the male is white, (the white of the posterior wing not however reaching the middle), that the inner margin near the anal angle is rufous on both sides, and that on the underside the base and costal margin of the posterior wing is orange-rufous.

Female variety, fig. 8, brown, with the black spots at the base of both wings. Anterior wing tinted with lilac from the base to the middle, where it is crossed by a broad curved band, pale yellow where it commences at the costal margin, orange below darker near the inner margin, where it is crossed by black lines. Posterior wing rufous-orange: the nervures, lines between them, and the outer margin dark brown.

Hab. Congo.

Female variety, fig. 9, rufous-brown, the black spots at the base of both wings: both wings rufous at the base: both with the nervures, lines between them, and the outer margins dark brown. Posterior wing pale ochreous-yellow.

UNDERSIDE paler, especially on the anterior wing.

Hab. Calabar.

In a former part of this work I gave a dozen figures, which, with a single exception, I have little doubt represent one species only, the *Acræa Euryta*, and I now give in confirmation of my belief the *Diadema Eurytus*, which in its typical form (as well as in the few varieties with which we are acquainted) so closely resembles

it that our older naturalists considered them as one species. The resemblance, indeed, is so great, that, omitting to look at the arrangement of the nervures, the black spots at the base of the anterior wings of *Diadema* are the only guide to distinction. In the two plates of *Acræa* there is no figure which is closely represented by figure 9 of the present plate. Figures 8 of *Diadema* and 30 of *Acræa* are, however, remarkably like each other. As a rule the females of a species differ much more than the males, the many varieties of the male of *Acræa Euryta* forming an exception.

This strange resemblance to each other of distant and very distinct groupes, which forms the romance of natural history, has afforded wonder and delight to every naturalist, and will do so to the end of time, the more so because of its mystery, unless some much better explanation is offered than that proposed by Darwin and his followers, because, unluckily for them, it is just those species which superficially bear the closest resemblance to each other that differ most in their fundamental structure. Europe alone seems deficient in some great leading and aristocratic family of butterflies: in America the great typical groupe is confined to the precincts of the New World and its neighbouring islands; whilst *Danaïdæ* of the Eastern Hemisphere has its envoy in the south, the *Acræas* of Africa are largely represented in the same country, and are known in the East as well.

One of the most marvellous things in this representative system is that the great groupes are not only imitated at home, but that the stragglers from two of them in other lands have their mimics as well; and in the great South American groupe, the *Heliconidæ*, the butterflies of several genera, completely different in their neurulation, are inseparable by the unaided sight.

Naturalists, Wallace, Bates, and Trimen, who have each studied one of these great groupes in their native land, tell us that they exude a liquid of an offensive smell. We have, however, no right to conclude that what may be unpleasant to us is not to them a sweet-smelling royal unction. May not all the imitators of these scented aristocrats be simply votaries of fashion, apeing the dress of their superiors, and, since the females take the lead, "naturally selecting" those of the gayest colours?

NYMPHALIDÆ.

HARMA.III.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. Augt 1869.

M.&N. Hanhart imp

9. 11. HARMA ADELINA.
10. 12. HARMA ALTISIDORA. 13. 14. HARMA USELDA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

HARMA III. IV.

HARMA ADELINA. 9, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-orange. Both wings with zig-zag black lines within the cell: both with the outer margins broadly brown, traversed by a double band of hastate spots.

UNDERSIDE pale, tinted with rufous-brown and grey. Both wings with zig-zag black lines in and at the end of the cell: both crossed before the middle by a zig-zag linear brown band, and at the middle by a straight and continuous band of rufous-brown: both crossed beyond the middle by a band of indistinct brown hastate spots, bordered below on the anterior wing, and both above and below on the posterior wing, with lilac-white: both wings with a submarginal zig-zag linear band of brown marked with black between the nervures.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Congo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The figure of the plate has been printed slightly too dark. I have examples in which the inner submarginal band of hastate black spots is pale brown, and one, a beautiful thing, from Calabar, which I believe to be a variety of this species, white, very slightly tinted with yellow, in which the inner submarginal band is represented by some pale spots of ochreous brown; it is, too, without the central band of the underside.

HARMA ALTISIDORA. 10, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male, pale yellow, tinted with orange towards the outer margins. Both wings with the outer margins brown: both with a submarginal zig-zag continuous band of black hastate spots. Posterior wing with two indistinct linear spots within the cell.

UNDERSIDE pale, rufous: both wings with a spot of rufous-brown in and outside the cell, followed by a zig-zag brown band: both crossed at the middle by a straight continuous rufous band: both with three zig-zag bands beyond the middle of pale brown hastate spots; the submarginal band marked with linear black spots.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Congo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This, I think, is very probably the male of H. Adelina.

HARMA USELDA. 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown; the bases of both wings broadly rufous-orange: both with zig-zag linear spots in and at the end of the cell: both with two bands of hastate black spots beyond the middle, bordered above with white. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of six white spots. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a band of black spots, two of which, nearest the costal margin, are broadly bordered below with white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is all rufous: that the anterior wing has a round spot of brown near the base, the bands of hastate spots much more broadly bordered with white, and other spots of white at the apex and anal angle.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Congo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HARMA HESIODUS. 15, 16, 17, 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Both wings with the outer margin brown, both with a submarginal zig-zag linear brown band marked between each nervule by a black spot. Anterior wing with the base brown: the cell marked by two indistinct zig-zag linear spots. Posterior wing with the base ochreous; crossed before the middle by a broad band of dark brown: the anal angle which projects (as in *Amathusia*) suffused with brown.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown, tinted with lilac. Both wings with a spot in and at the end of the cell: both crossed before the middle by a broken series of irregular black lunular spots: both crossed at the middle by a slightly undulated rufous band bordered below with paler colour, and by two very indistinct zig-zag submarginal bands of brown, bordered below with paler colour, the outer band spotted with darker brown. Anterior wing with the apex lilac-white.

Female, dark brown, rufous towards the base. Anterior wing with the usual spot in and at the end of the cell; crossed at the middle, from the costal margin, by a short band of white zig-zag on both sides, followed below by a lunular white spot, and by two indistinct rufous-brown spots: marked beyond the middle by three hastate spots of white, and by a submarginal band of scarcely-seen conical black spots, four of which are crowned by a white spot: apex rufous, marked by two lunular black spots. Posterior wing rufous below the middle clouded with brown, and traversed by a zig-zag band of brown marked between the nervures by black spots. Underside as in the male, except that it has the white spot near the costal margin of the anterior wing.

Exp. ♂ $3\frac{7}{10}$ ♀ $3\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Congo.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

To Mr. Thomas Chapman of Glasgow (who was himself about to describe them), I am indebted for the pleasure of figuring the four beautiful new Harmas represented in the plates, and for the still greater pleasure of adding them to my collection.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

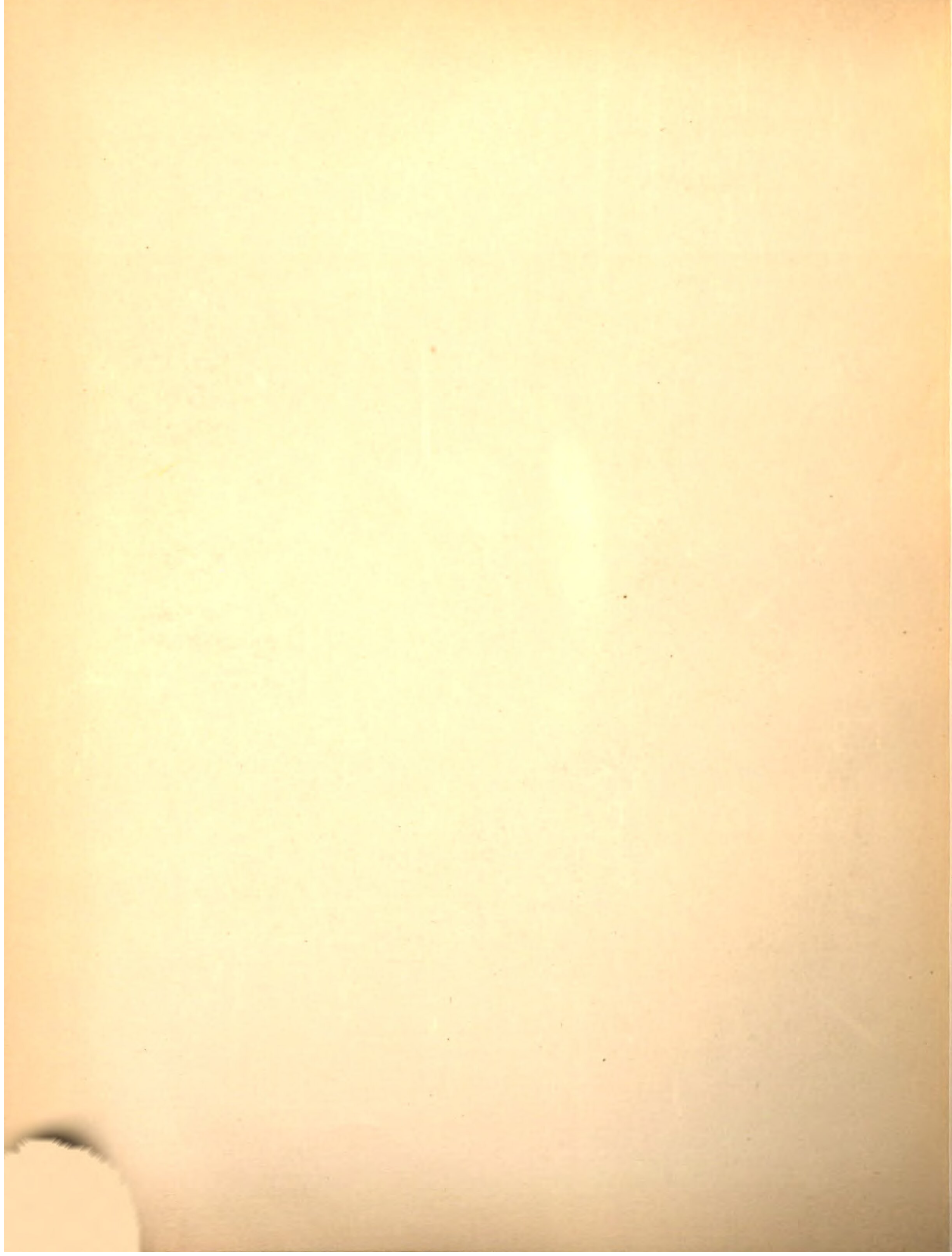
HARMA. IV.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. Sept^r 2^d 1869.

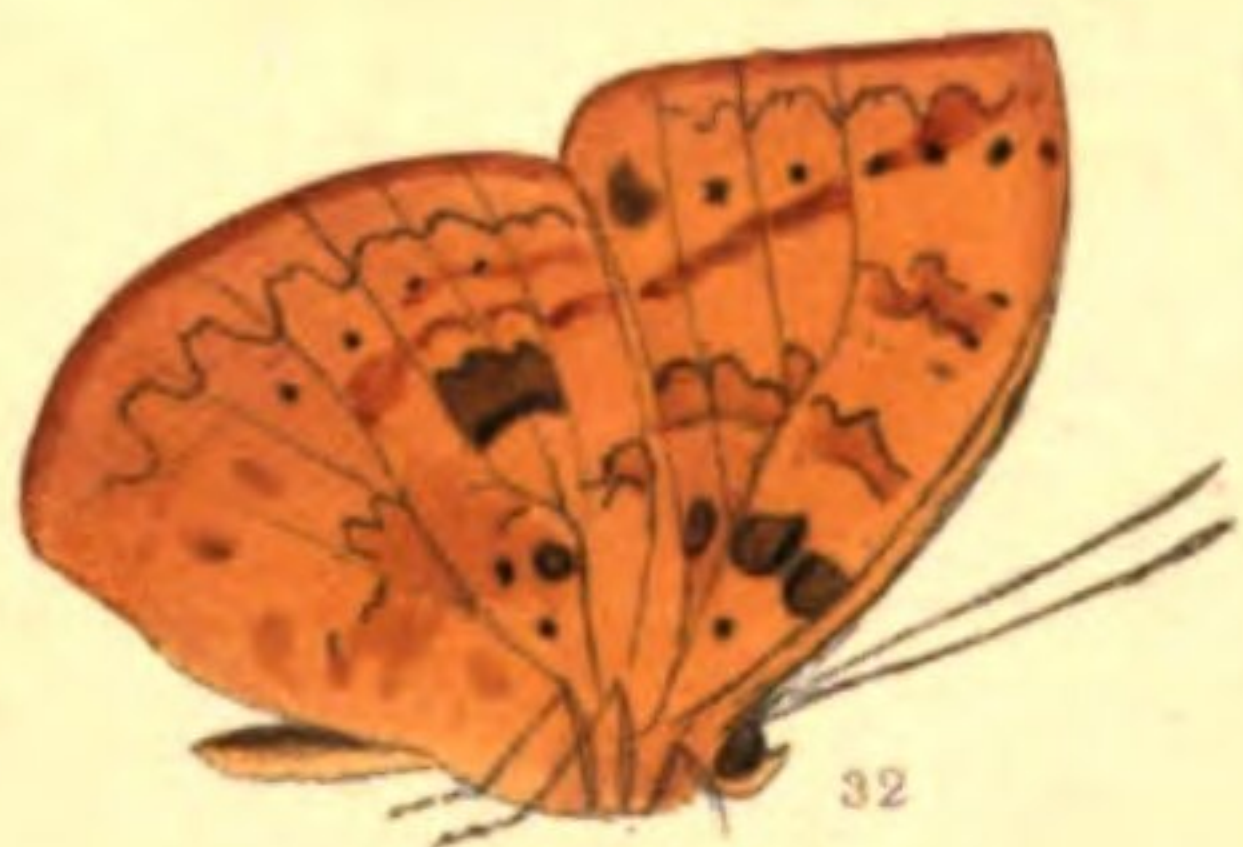
M & N. Hanhart, imp.

15. 16. 17. 18. HARMA HESIODUS.



NYMPHALIDÆ.

EURYPHENE VII.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. Nov. 1870.

M & N. Harhart imp.

27. 28. EURYPHENE AMICIA.
29. 30. EURYPHENE ABESA.

31. 32. EURYPHENE CARSHENA.
33. EURYPHENE ELABONTAS.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EURYPHENE VII.

EURYPHENE AMICIA. 27, 28.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Both wings crossed transversely by four bands of dark brown; the first band at the middle; the second broadest at the costal margin of the anterior wing, indistinct on the posterior wing; the third composed of oval spots; the fourth submarginal, linear, and undulated; the outer margins brown. Anterior wing with two lines and a spot bordered with black, within the cell, and a second spot bordered with black at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the bands and spots are nearly the same colour as the rest of the wing, that both wings are crossed beyond the middle by a series of minute black spots crowned with white, reaching on the anterior wing from the costal margin to the middle: that the posterior wing has a subbasal black spot, and a larger black spot on the middle of the first transverse band, which is here linear and black: the outer border of the transverse band and the anal angle grey.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of Christopher Ward.

EURYPHENE ABESA. 29, 30.

Aterica Abesa, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 73, 1869.

Male. UPPERSIDE. Dark blue-brown (so dark that it is not easy to see the still darker spots). Anterior wing with two spots within, and one outside, the cell: crossed by bands before and after the middle, and by two submarginal bands of large dark brown spots. Posterior wing without spots.

UNDERSIDE. Lilac-grey, rufous at the inner margin of the anterior wing: both wings clouded with pale brown, both crossed near the middle by a zig-zag brown line, followed on both by a band of small brown spots. Anterior wing with a small brown spot, and two larger spots bordered with brown, within the cell: a pale spot on the costal margin beyond the middle. Posterior wing with two or three small black spots at the base.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches. Hab. Cape Coast Castle.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Like *A. Veronica* and *Cærulea* on the upperside, but very different from any other species on the underside.

G G

EURYPHENE CARSHENA. 31, 32.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Both wings crossed by a band of dark brown at the end of the cell: both crossed beyond the middle by three indistinct broken bands of brown, the outer margins brown, broad on the anterior wing. Anterior wing with a line and spot in the cell and a large dark brown spot on the costal margin beyond its middle. Posterior wing with a small subbasal spot.

UNDERSIDE rufous, pale. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a series of minute brown spots, and by a submarginal zig-zag black line. Anterior wing with three spots (one minute) within the cell: crossed before the middle by two parallel lines, and beyond the middle, near the costal margin, by two similar short lines of brown, and by an oblique rufous band. Posterior wing with three minute subbasal black spots: an oblong brown spot below the middle of the costal margin: a zig-zag brown line between this spot and the inner margin, and two rufous-brown lines below it.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of Christopher Ward.

EURYPHENE ELABONTAS. 33.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with bands and numerous spots of pale yellow. Both wings crossed near the outer margin by a series of V-like spots, and a submarginal indistinct line. Anterior wing crossed from the centre to the middle of the inner margin by a band of four spots: two spots between these and the base, three spots within the cell, and between them and the apex several irregular spots, all pale yellow. Posterior wing crossed transversely by two bands of spots.

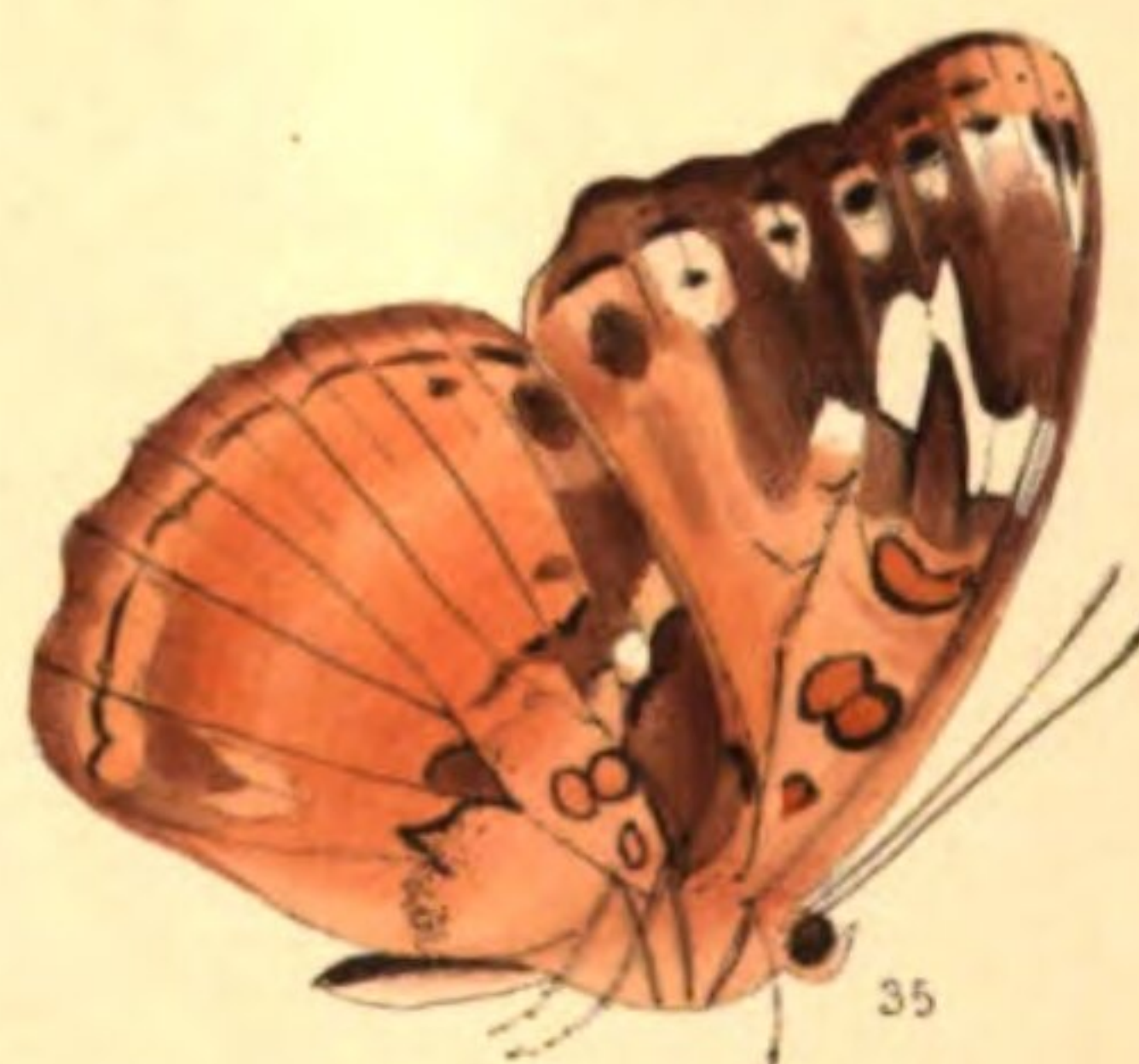
UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is pale ochreous, grey-brown between the median nervure and the costal margin of the anterior wing: that there are two dark brown spots near the anal angle of the anterior wing, and a transverse series of small black spots below the second band of the posterior wing.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Africa (Creek Town).

In the Collection of Christopher Ward.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EURYPHENE VIII. & ATERICA.



W.C. Hewitson. del. et. lith. Nov. 1870.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

34. 35. EURYPHENE ELPINICE.

36. 37. EURYPHENE OXIONE.

13. 14. ATERICA LISANDRA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

EURYPHENE VIII. & ATERICA.

EURYPHENE ELPINICE. 34, 35.

Euryphene Elpinice, Hewitson. *Ent. Mon. Mag.* p. 97, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-orange. Anterior wing with two spots in the cell (one minute), and one at the end of the cell. Apical half dark brown, marked by white spots; one large, irregular, trifold: a small spot below this: a submarginal band of eight spots, the first two of which on the costal margin and the fourth are small, the fifth marked by a black spot, the eighth large with its centre black. Posterior wing with the nervures, an apical spot, a submarginal band of spots and the outer margin, brown.

UNDERSIDE, pale rufous. Anterior wing with the spots within the cell more distinct: an oval spot and two white spots below the cell: the apical half pale brown with the white spots as above, the submarginal spots each marked by a black spot. Posterior wing with a bifid spot within the cell: the costal margin brown marked by two white spots: an irregular band of brown before the middle: some indistinct white spots beyond the middle, and a submarginal brown band of linear spots, bordered on both sides with white.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inches. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYPHENE OXIONE. 36, 37.

Euryphene Oxione, Hewitson. *Exot. Butts. Vol. III.* p. 50.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Both wings crossed by four bands of dark brown; the first three bands broken into spots on the anterior wing: the third band of the posterior wing macular: the fourth and submarginal band, undulated: the outer margins brown. Anterior wing with two lines and an 8-like spot within the cell, and a similar spot at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE, ochreous. Some of the bands and spots of the upperside indicated by indistinct lines and spots. Both wings crossed at the middle, from the apex of the anterior wing to the middle of the inner margin of the posterior wing, by a straight rufous-brown band, and beyond the middle by a series of minute brown spots. Posterior wing with three minute spots within the cell.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ATERICA LISANDRA. 13, 14.

♂ *P. Lisandra*, Stoll. Plate 29, figs. 3, 3c, p. 135.

♀ *Aterica Zeugma*, Hewitson. Trans. Ent. Soc. p. 73, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-orange. Anterior wing with two spots within the cell bordered with dark brown: the apical half dark brown crossed obliquely by a band of white divided into five parts by the nervures: a subapical band of four white spots. Posterior wing darker near the outer margin, with two submarginal bands of brown spots.

UNDERSIDE. Rufous-yellow, with the outer margins rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the band and spots of white as above: a spot in the cell and the inner margin of the white band dark brown. Posterior wing with a spot in the cell and an oblique band before the middle (dark on the costal margin, indistinct below) both dark brown, the submarginal spots of the upperside scarcely seen, those of the inner band marked by minute white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Like the females of *A. Tadema* and *Ampedusa* above: but much brighter in colour, and completely different on the underside.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CALLITHEA.II. AGRIAS . II.



W.C Hewitson del et lith Dec 11869

M & N. Hanhart, imp.

7.8 CALLITHEA WHITELEYI.
9.10. CALLITHEA BUCKLEYI 5. 6. AGRIAS BEATIFICA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

CALLITHEA II. AGRIAS II.

CALLITHEA WHITELYI.

C. Whitelyi, *Salvin Annals, & Mag. of Nat. Hist.* 4 Ser. Vol. IV. p. 179. 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brilliant dark blue, brown towards the base. Anterior wing crossed by a broad curved submarginal band of green; the apex brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly green.

UNDERSIDE, glossy green. Both wings scarlet at the base. Anterior wing crossed by a subapical series of five black spots. Posterior wing crossed beyond the end of the cell by four bands, each of eight black spots; the first band of spots of various forms, the second of large round spots, the third and fourth chiefly linear.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Valley of the Cosnipata.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders, W. C. Hewitson and O. Salvin.

CALLITHEA BUCKLEYI. 9, 10.

C. Buckleyi, *Hewitson. Equatorial Lep.* p. 29.

UPPERSIDE. Male, very dark violet blue, with the outer margins green.

UNDERSIDE, glossy green. Anterior wing with the base orange, broadly bordered outwardly by blue-black; three small subapical black spots. Posterior wing with the basal half orange narrowly bordered with black, followed by a transverse band of nine very black round spots and two linear bands of blue-black.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

AGRIAS II.

AGRIAS BEATIFICA. 5, 6.

A. Beatifica, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lep.* p. 30.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brilliant dark blue. Both wings with a broad marginal band of grey-green. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the apex, and an indistinct band near it, black; the nervures black. Posterior wing with the base and the costal and inner margins, black.

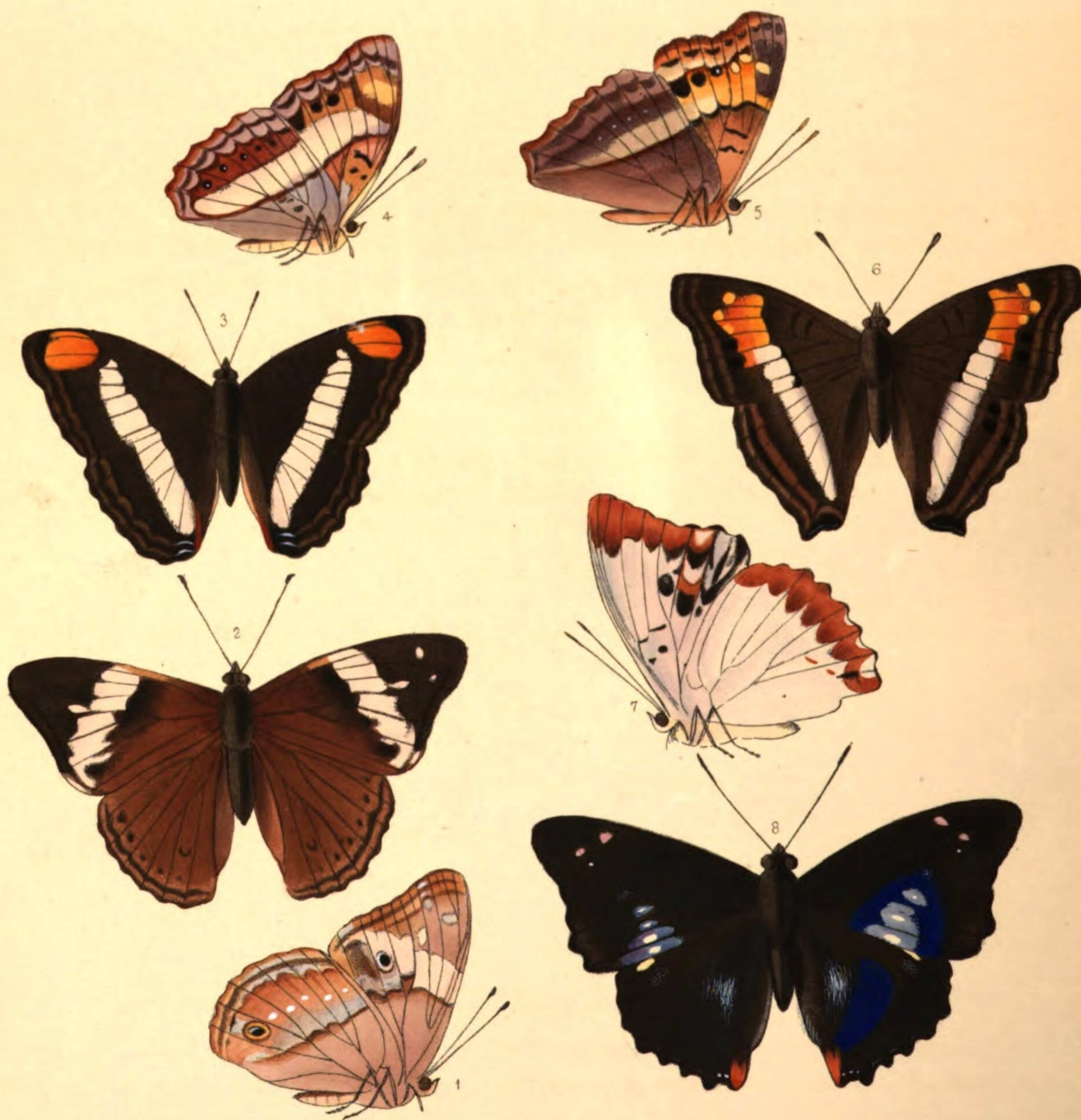
UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey-blue; the basal half (except the base, which is scarlet) blue-black; a small black spot at each side of the discocellular nervure, and beyond it two small black spots. Posterior wing grey-green, with the base and inner margin to the middle of the wing, scarlet; a minute spot within the cell, and a second on the discocellular nervure brown; crossed by four bands of black spots, the first band short of four spots, the second of seven, the third of seven which are round or oval each marked by one minute spot of white except that which is nearest the anal angle which has two; the fourth band submarginal of seven linear spots.

Exp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson (Buckley).

NYMPHALIDÆ.

APATURA.



W C Hewitson del et lith Aug^r 1869.

M & N. Hanhart imp

1. 2. APATURA PHAEACIA.
3. 4. APATURA PAVONII.

5. 6. APATURA LAURENTIA.
7. 8. APATURA ZANOÀ.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

APATURA.

APATURA PHAEACIA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with more than the apical half dark brown, crossed from margin to margin by a band of white divided by the nervures, having at the middle of its outer border a small white spot: two subapical white spots, and a submarginal band of brown. Posterior wing with a submarginal band of brown, and above it a series of brown spots.

UNDERSIDE pale, rufous, tinted with lilac. Both wings with a second submarginal band of rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a black spot upon the white band, and two spots of lilac-white between the band and the inner margin. Posterior wing with a lilac-white band bordered above with rufous-brown, and followed below by some spots of lilac-white, and a black ocellus bordered with pale yellow and brown, the pupil blue.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Darjeeling.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species comes nearest to *A. Idyja* of Hubner. It is from the rich Collection of Mr. Roberts.

APATURA PAVONII. 3, 4.

I had forgotten, when this figure was drawn to show the female of *A. Pavonii*, that it had been previously published by Dr. Herrich Schäffer.

APATURA LAURENTIA. 5, 6.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown. Both wings crossed near the middle by a common band of white which commences at the second median nervure of the anterior wing and is continued to the anal angle of the posterior wing; both wings with two submarginal bands of rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a large orange spot (part of the transverse band), and touching it near the apex three small spots of yellow.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous, with the band and spots as above, except that the rufous submarginal bands are partly white: two black lines in the cell, three black spots beyond and below the middle, and a spot of silvery lilac-white at the apex. Posterior wing silvery lilac-white, the central band as above: the submarginal bands represented by white spots, with a transverse series of minute white spots above them.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{20}$ inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

It is very interesting to observe here that although in some of the species of *Apatura* both of the sexes have the orange colouring of *Heterochroa*, in this species the brilliant blue of the male, and the orange colouring of the female, are brought together to form the same beautiful contrast and harmony so remarkable in the sexes of *Morpho Cypris*.

APATURA ZANOA. 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the fringe marked by lunules of white. Anterior wing with a large space of brilliant blue on the inner margin marked by four or five lilac spots, which are again marked with white: three small white spots before the apex. Posterior wing with a tuft of white hair near the middle, a white spot on the costal margin, an orange spot at the anal angle, and some very slight linear white spots near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE white, tinted with lilac near the inner margin of the anterior wing: both wings with the outer margin broadly rufous. Anterior wing with four small black spots in the cell, two larger black spots below these between the median nervules, three lunular spots of white, a spot of the same colour at the anal angle crossed, together with one of the said lunular spots, by a linear black spot. Posterior wing with a white spot at the anal angle, also marked by a line of black.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Darjeeling.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This is very probably only a remarkable variety of *A. Namouna*, such as they designate as "an aberration" on the Continent.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

PAPHIA II.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. Jan^y 1st 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp.

4. PAPHIA TYRIANTHINA.
5. 9. PAPHIA CYANEA.

6. 7. PAPHIA ARTACAENA.
8. 10. PAPHIA CLEOMESTRA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

PAPHIA. II.

PAPHIA TYRIANTHINA. 4.

Paphia Tyrianthina, Salvin and Godman. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1868.

UPPERSIDE. Male, anterior wing crimson tinted with purple, crossed beyond the middle by a band of spots of paler colour: three together near the apex divided by the nervures, two, apart from the rest, each marked by a small transparent spot, and two together near the anal angle: the nervures black. Posterior wing dark brown paler near the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE, red-brown irrorated throughout with white and undulated and clouded with brown. Both wings with some small pale submarginal spots. Anterior wing crossed from the apex to the transparent spots by a line, between which and the outer margin is a large space of darker colour. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by two curved bands of the same colour.

Exp. $3\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bolivia (Apolobamba).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godwin.

Near to *N. Centaurus* of Felder, but without the tail.

PAPHIA CYANEA. 5, 9.

Paphia Cyanea, Salvin and Godman. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1868.

UPPERSIDE. Male, ultramarine blue, with the margins dark brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of pale blue. Anterior wing with a subapical spot and a subcostal spot of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE, white, clouded on the anterior wing: both wings undulated with black, except at the outer margin of the posterior wing, where it is yellow-green, marked with a series of black spots crowned with white.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador (Canelos).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

PAPHIA ARTACÆNA. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE, male, green. Anterior wing with the apical half black, crossed at the middle by a broad trifid band of white irrorated with pale green: a bifid white spot at the middle of the costal margin. Posterior wing with some pale green spots from the apex to near the tail, above which there is a small black spot crowned with white.

UNDERSIDE, grey slightly undulated with black. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of dark brown; the white band of the upperside coarsely undulated with black: two brown spots near the apex. Posterior wing clouded with dark brown from the costal margin to the middle, thickly undulated with brown towards the anal angle: the black and white spot, as on the upperside, above the tail.

Exp. $2\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PAPHIA CLEOMESTRA. 8, 10.

UPPERSIDE. Female dark brown with the base of both wings dark green. Both wings crossed at the middle by a broad band of pale blue. Anterior wing with a subapical band of three spots of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE, rufous, undulated on the anterior wing, chiefly near the costal margin, with dark brown. Posterior wing white towards the outer margin; crossed by three rufous bands (two of which meet near the inner margin): a black spot near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This species would, I believe, if perfect, have a tail where the wing projects: the tails seem to have been broken off alike on both sides.

NYMPHALIDÆ

ZEUXIDIA & AEMONA.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith July 1st 1868.

M & N Hanhart imp.

1. 2. ZEUXIDIA AURELIUS. 3. 4. AEMONA AMATHUSIA.

N Y M P H A L I D Æ.

ZEUXIDIA.

ZEUXIDIA AURELIUS. 1, 2.

Papilio Aurelius. Cramer, Plate 168, A. B.

UPPERSIDE. Male, with the anterior wing from the inner margin to beyond the middle dark blue-brown: the outer half of the wing (except the apex, which is brown) pale lilac-blue. Posterior wing with the base and inner margin to the middle dark brown, followed to the anal angle by slate blue: the apical half pale brown: the anal angle marked by two minute black spots bordered outwardly with white.

UNDERSIDE, grey, clouded with darker colours. Anterior wing crossed in and outside the cell by four rufous bands, and beyond the middle by a broad band of rufous-grey, marked near the apex by a white spot: a submarginal band of the same colour: the inner margin broadly dark brown, with a polished surface where the wings meet. Posterior wing crossed near the base (as on the upper wing) by four rufous bands, the outer band extending to the anal angle: marked beyond the middle by two eye-like spots of grey-green irrorated with brown, bordered first with paler colour and outside of this with black: two submarginal rufous bands.

Exp. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Borneo.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Cramer's figure is, I believe (though a very bad one), intended for the female of this species.

S A T Y R I D Æ.

AEMONA. *Hewitson.*

Head small, eyes naked, palpi long, hairy on their inner border where they encircle the eyes: antennæ short, slightly thickened at the point: body small, short. Anterior wing acutely pointed at the apex, the costal nervure very long and reaching nearly to the apex of the wing: the sub-costal nervure with four branches, one before the end of the cell and three near the apex: the cell short, closed, the first and second discocellular nervures short, the third long, meeting the third branch of the median nervure at a distance from its base. Posterior wing with the cell open.

AEMONA AMATHUSIA. 3, 4.

Clerome Amathusia, *Hewitson. Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Ser., p. 566.*

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown, the bands of the underside seen through. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a band of orange-yellow: the apex dark brown. Posterior wing with some arcuate spots near the apex.

UNDERSIDE, rufous, tinted with darker colour. Both wings crossed at the middle by a common rufous-brown band: both with a band of minute rufous ocelli, some of which are pupilled with white: both with a submarginal rufous band. Anterior wing with a pale rufous band near the base and a spot of the same colour at the end of the cell. Posterior wing with a dark rufous band near the base.

Exp. $3\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Northern India.

In the Collections of Mr. Atkinson of Calcutta, and of Mr. George Semper of Altona.

I do not feel confident that I have done well in separating this species from the genus *Clerome*, in which I first placed it. In the neuration they differ very little; *Aemona* is more slender in its construction, has the head smaller and the antennæ shorter. The costal and sub-costal nervures are so crowded and run together that it is not easy to make them out. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Semper for allowing me the use of this singular species to figure.

SATYRIDÆ

PRONOPHILA. III.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Jan'y 1st 1868.

M&N. Hazenart. imp

13. 14. PRONOPHILA PHALAESIA.
15. PRONOPHILA PHANARAEA.

16. 17. PRONOPHILA PHILOTERA.
18. 19. PRONOPHILA PHOENICUSA.

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA. III.

PRONOPHILA PHALAESIA. 13, 14.

Pronophila Prosymna ♂ Hewitson, *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. I. Pl. 5, Figs. 35, 36, p. 15.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with the base broadly rufous. Anterior wing crossed near and parallel to the outer margin by a broad band of carmine tinted with orange near the costal margin. Posterior wing with three carmine spots near its apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it is paler, and has a triangular lilac-grey spot near the apex. Posterior wing lilac-grey, rufous near the base; crossed at the middle by a broad triangular band of dark rufous-brown: the outer margin (except the apex and a spot near the anal angle) broadly rufous-brown, marked by four or more spots (three of which are larger than the rest) of pale yellow.

Exp. $2\frac{11}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I am very glad to be able at the same time to figure it, species from a fresh specimen and to correct an error. When I published the paper on *Pronophila*, I came too hastily to the conclusion, misled by the close resemblance of the undersides, that this was the male of *P. Prosymna* of the *Exotic Butterflies*, Vol. 11, Pl. 40, f. 3, 4. I now find that my examples of the species there figured are all males, and that throughout my collection of the genus, females are very scarce. I find also, that the butterflies which were figured by me as the sexes of *P. Praeneste* are all males, and I am thankful to Mr. Butler for pointing out my error. I have placed them here as I think they ought to stand. I shall for the future trust less to the eye, and more to the microscope.

PRONOPHILA PHANARAEA. 15.

UPPERSIDE, uniform dark brown: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown with two rufous spots, one within the cell, the other beyond the middle: the apex and outer margin undulated with grey, crossed by a band of four minute white spots. Posterior wing dark brown, undulated with rufous-brown to the middle: marked beyond the middle by rufous-brown spots undulated with dark brown. A silvery-white spot between the first and second median nervules and near the outer margin.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Much like *P. Panyasis*, of which it is probably the female.

PRONOPHILA PHILOTERA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of orange, angular on the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a small rufous spot within the cell: and that the apex is broadly ochreous-yellow. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with the costal margin (narrow at the base, broad at the apex), a narrow transverse band from it before the middle, a broad band (undulated with rufous-brown) beyond the middle, and a narrow short submarginal band and some of the nervures, all pale dull yellow: a submarginal band of five white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PHOENICUSA. 18, 19.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing dentated: crossed beyond the middle by a broad curved band of rufous-orange: an indistinct rufous spot within the cell: slightly tinted with grey near the outer margin. Posterior wing with two rufous spots near the apex, the lower spot indistinct: the apex grey.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that the spot in the cell is more distinct: that there is a triangular spot of grey near the apex, marked by a minute white spot bordered with black: and that the outer margin is undulated with rufous-brown, traversed by a dark brown band. Posterior wing undulated throughout with rufous and dark brown and grey: crossed near the outer margin by a broad band of paler colour, bordered on both sides with zigzag dark brown and traversed by a band of six minute white dots surrounded with black.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA CIRTA.

Lasiophila Cirta. Felder, Wien. Ent. Monats. III. Pl. 6. *Pronophila Præneste* ♀ Hewitson, Exot. But. Vol. II. Pl. 41, f. 7, 9.

PRONOPHILA CIRCE.

Lasiophila Circe. Felder, Wien. Ent. Monats. III. p. 326. *Pronophila Præneste* ♂ Hewitson, Exot. But. Vol. II. Pl. 41, f. 8.

I have a variety of this species in which the rufous spots of the anterior wing have their centre brown as in *P. Cirta*.

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA. IV.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Jan'y 1st 1868

M & N. Hanhart imp

20. PRONOPHILA PATROBAS.

21. 22. PRONOPHILA PHYLLALIA.

25. PRONOPHILA PERITA.

23. PRONOPHILA PHAESANA.

26. PRONOPHILA PHAEA. *Var.*

24. PRONOPHILA PEDACIA.

27. PRONOPHILA PANEIS. *Var.*

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA. IV.

PRONOPHILA PATROBAS. 20.

Pronophila Patrobas, Hewitson Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. I. Pl. 6. Figs. 40, 41.

I have figured this species again to show its beautiful colours.

PRONOPHILA PHYLLALIA. 21, 22.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown, with the anal angle of the posterior wing rufous marked by two minute black spots with white pupils.

UNDERSIDE, brown. Both wings crossed before the middle by a short brown band: both crossed beyond the middle by a band, dark brown on the anterior wing, rufous on the posterior wing: both with a rufous band on the outer margin bordered on both sides with brown. Anterior wing with a submarginal zigzag brown line. Posterior wing with a large triangular yellow spot within the second transverse band: a band of five small black ocelli with white pupils and rufous iris: a submarginal rufous band bordered on both sides with brown and again with grey.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The Felders have described several species nearly allied to this. I have felt some doubt whether or not it would have been better placed in the genus *Lymanopoda*.

PRONOPHILA COCYTIA.

Pronophila Cocytia, Felder Reise der Novara. Heft. III. p. 468. *P. Phaesana*, Hewitson. Fig. 23.

UPPERSIDE, uniform dark brown.

UNDERSIDE, rufous brown. Anterior wing with a lunular grey spot beyond the end of the cell. Posterior wing with a minute spot at the middle of the costal margin and a central band of pale yellow beyond the middle, followed by four oval black spots and a broad band of grey zigzag on its outer border.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PEDACIA. 24.

UPPERSIDE, rufous-brown, the fringe of the anterior wing spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown. Anterior wing irrorated with grey at the apex and costal margin. Posterior wing clouded throughout with different shades of brown, irrorated with white near and upon the margins, and crossed at the middle by a band of silvery white, broad on the costal margin, narrow between the first median and discoidal nervules, and connected by two minute spots with a bifid spot at the middle of the costal nervure.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Although nearly allied to *P. Prytanis* and more so still to *P. Piletha*, I believe it to be quite distinct.

PRONOPHILA PERITA. 25.

UPPERSIDE, uniform dark brown, with the fringe of the anterior wing spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown: the costal margin, apex, and outer margin variegated with grey: towards the outer margin a straight band of four minute white spots. Posterior wing purple brown irrorated with white; crossed beyond the middle by a broad rufous-grey band divided by the nervures into five conical spots, each marked by a minute white spot bordered with brown.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PHAEA. 26.

Pronophila Phaea, Var. 2, Hewitson Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. I. p. 3.

PRONOPHILA PANEIS. VAR. 27.

Pronophila Paneis, Hewitson Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. I. Pl. 4. Figs. 26, 27.

SATYRIDÆ.
PRONOPHILA V.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Jan^r 1871.

M. & N. Hanhart imp

28. 29. PRONOPHILA PRAXITHEA.
30. 31. PRONOPHILA ALUSANA.

32. 33. PRONOPHILA PELINNA.
34. 35. PRONOPHILA PHAEDRA.

SATYRIDÆ.

PRONOPHILA V.

PRONOPHILA PRAXITHEA. 28, 29.

Pronophila Praxithea, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 157, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Outer margin dentate, slightly on the anterior wing, strongly on the posterior wing. Anterior wing crossed from beyond the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle by a very broad band of orange, widest at the middle, slightly dentate on both sides. Posterior wing with an orange spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the costal margin marked with lines of white; that it is undulated near the apex with lilac, and marked with three minute white spots: that the posterior wing is undulated near the costal margin from its middle to the apex with rufous-brown and lilac-white, and marked with three minute white spots; that it is crossed beyond the middle by an irregular band undulated with brown and white, and that it is slightly and indistinctly undulated between this band and the outer margin, and near the inner margin, with paler colour.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Rosario, Villagomes.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA ALUSANA. 30, 31.

P. Alusana, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 34.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the outer margins dentated. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad irregular band of orange. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a similar band of orange, broken near the apex where a portion of it forms a triangular spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing is ochreous near the apex, which is crossed by a band of four minute white spots: that the posterior wing is crossed before the middle by an angular broken band of white: that the apical spot (which is much larger, and undulated with brown) is united with the band, which is also slightly undulated with brown, and that the space between the band and the outer margin is undulated with ochreous-yellow, and has three triangular spots of lilac-white, each marked by a minute white spot.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Alusana, Buckley.)

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

Nearly allied to *P. Philotera* of Hewitson.

PRONOPHILA PELINNA. 32, 33.

Pronophila Pelinna, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 157, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the outer margins slightly indented. Anterior wing crossed from the costal margin beyond its middle to very near the anal angle by a broad band of orange slightly indented on its inner border. Posterior wing crossed, beyond the middle, from the costal margin to the anal angle by a broad band of orange, very irregular on its outer border.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing is undulated with yellow near the apex and crossed by a series of four minute white spots, and that the orange band of the posterior wing is much paler, is undulated and clouded with brown, is marked near the apex with a spot of lilac, and crossed by three or four minute white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Rosario, Villagomes.)

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and W. W. Saunders.

Nearly allied to *P. Phaea*, more nearly to *P. Alusana*.

PRONOPHILA PHÆDRA. 34, 35.

Pronophila Phædra, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 158, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the outer margins slightly dentate, the fringe marked with pale yellow lunules. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of yellow, which extends from the costal margin towards the anal angle a little beyond the first branch of the median nervure. Posterior wing with a large central trifold spot of yellow, indented on its outer border.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that it is undulated with ochreous-brown near the apex, and is crossed by a submarginal band of black and four minute white spots. Posterior wing brown, beautifully undulated with ochreous-yellow, lilac, and dark brown: a short band of yellow before the middle of the costal margin: the yellow central spot as above, except that it is undulated with brown, and extends to both margins, forming a band across the wing: a submarginal series of pyramidal black spots and minute white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Rosario, Villagomes.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

A variety of this species has the band of the anterior wing and the spot of the posterior wing white.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA. IX.



W C Hewitson. del. et. lith. Jan'y. 1870.

M & N Hanhart. imp.

80. MESOSEMIA MARSENA.
81. 82. MESOSEMIA MARSIDIA.
83. 84. MESOSEMIA REBA.

85. 86. MESOSEMIA ZOREA.
87. MESOSEMIA LATIFASCIATA.
88. 89. MESOSEMIA LORUHAMA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA IX.

MESOSEMIA MARSENA. 80.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with the base, which is marked by three black spots, and a broad transverse band beyond the middle (which is divided into eight parts by the nervures) transparent lilac-white: the discal spot black, triangular, bordered by orange and marked by three minute white spots; two submarginal bands of white spots: the first band of eight spots, the outer band of three. Posterior wing transparent lilac-white from the base to beyond the middle: the nervures black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have the nervures rufous, and that the posterior wing has a marginal band of white spots.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

A most elegant species, nearest to *M. Phelina* of Felder.

MESOSEMIA MARSIDIA. 81, 82.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a large black discal spot, marked by three minute spots and bordered with brick-red: crossed beyond the middle by a straight transverse band of white; two minute white spots near the apex and anal angle. Posterior wing crossed by a submarginal band of very indistinct lunular spots: a minute white spot at the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the nervures of both wings are rufous towards the outer margin, that the anterior wing has a red band across the cell, a submarginal series of white spots and three or four similar spots upon the margin, and that the posterior wing has a marginal series of white spots.

Female rufous-brown, darker near the outer margins: both wings crossed by a common band of white, broadest on the anterior wing, not reaching the anal angle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the discal and subapical spots as in the male: on the underside the anterior wing has the marginal and submarginal white spots of the male: the posterior wing has two or three marginal white spots.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

A variety of the female is without the white band of the posterior wing.

MESOSEMIA REBA. 83, 84.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark blue tinted with green. Both wings crossed near the base by a band (broken on the anterior wing), both crossed beyond the middle by a second band and also by a submarginal band all black: the outer margin brown. Anterior wing with a black discal spot marked by two minute white spots: crossed at the second band by a short band of white.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Both wings crossed before the middle by an undulated band of brown, its outer border rufous: both crossed beyond the middle by a similar band (angular on the anterior wing), its inner border rufous: both crossed by a submarginal band of brown spots bordered inwardly with paler colour. Anterior wing with the discal spot bordered with rufous-orange: the white band broader and longer, bordered outwardly with dark brown. Posterior wing with a small black

discal spot marked by one minute white spot: crossed near the outer margin by some indistinct white spots.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

MESOSEMIA ZOREA. 85, 86.

UPPERSIDE. Male, green-blue, with the outer margins broadly dark brown. Anterior wing with the black discal spot marked by two white dots: a transverse black band on each side of it. Posterior wing with a black line and spot on the costal margin before its middle and a transverse band of black at the middle.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown. Both wings with the discal black spots each marked by two dots of white, the border broadly rufous: both with a short double band towards the base broken on the anterior wing: both crossed beyond the spots by a pale grey band bordered outwardly with brown: both crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of brown bordered on both sides with grey. Anterior wing with a submarginal brown band. Posterior wing with a series of brown spots crowned with paler colour.

Female on both sides as on the underside of the male.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

Nearest to *M. Meeda* of Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA LATIFASCIATA. 87.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown near the base, dark brown near the outer margins. Both wings crossed by a continuous very broad immaculate white band. Anterior wing with a small black almost triangular discal spot bordered with orange.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Female like the male, except that it is larger and of a paler brown.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{7}{20}$, ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

MESOSEMIA LORUHAMA. 88, 89.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brilliant blue, tinted with green: the margins brown. Anterior wing with a large black discal spot marked by three minute white spots, a black spot below it, and on each side of them a transverse black linear band: the line between them and the base broken where it crosses the median nervure: crossed beyond the middle by a narrow straight short band of white: the apex broadly dark brown. Posterior wing with a black linear spot at the middle of the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with the spots and lines as above, except that the spots are bordered with orange and the lines inwardly with paler brown. Posterior wing with a discal spot marked by two minute white spots, a dark brown transverse band bordered inwardly with paler brown on each side of it: a submarginal band of dark brown spots bordered above with white.

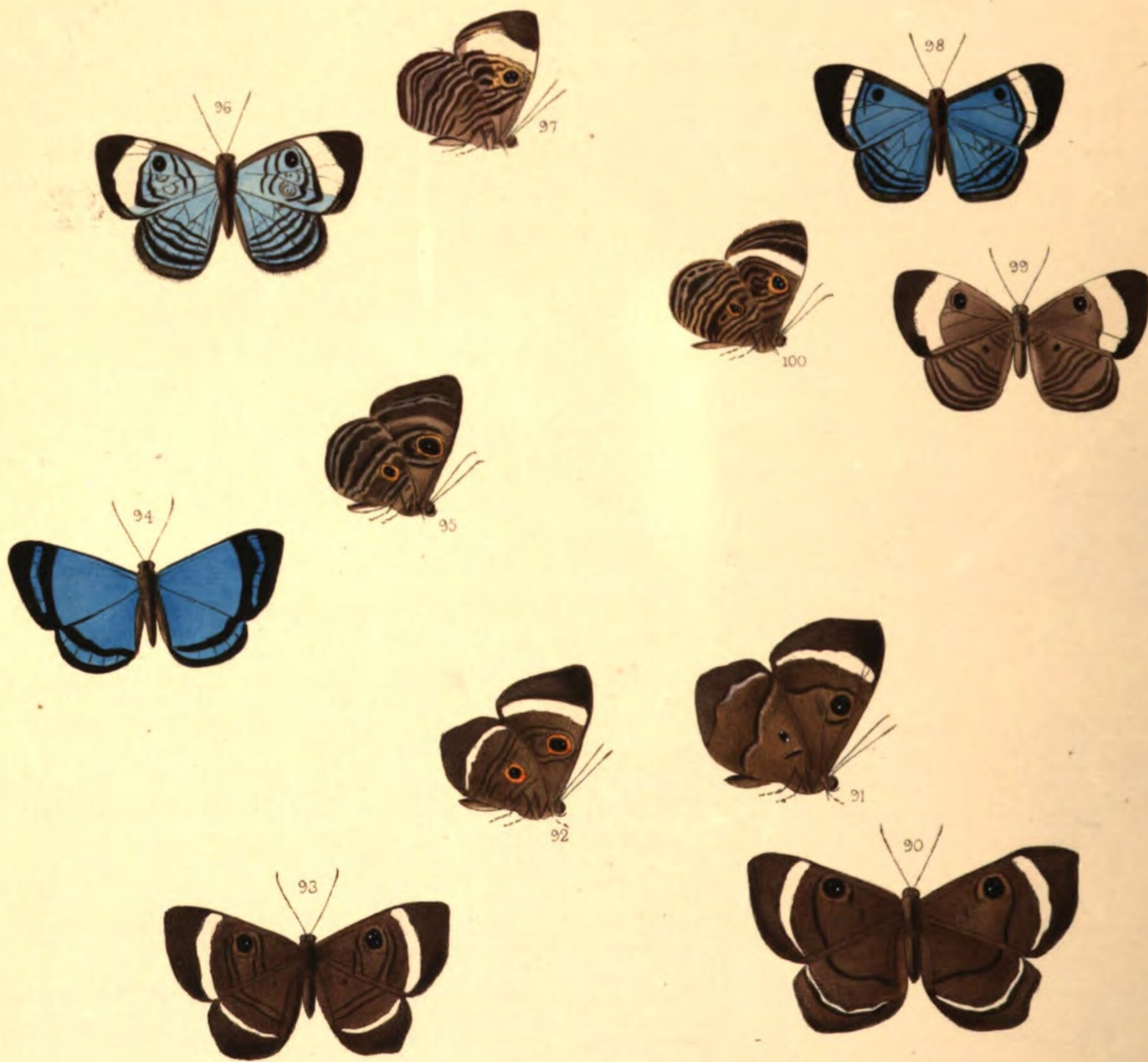
Female like the male, except that the white band of the anterior wing is much broader and extends from the costal margin to the anal angle: that the outer margin of the posterior wing is broadly brown and marked at the apex by a pale linear spot.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

Nearly allied to *M. Mevania* and also to *M. Macrina* of the Felders. Mr. Rudolf Felder tells me that it is distinct from both of them.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA X.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Jan'y 1870

M. & N. Hanhart, imp.

90. 91. MESOSEMIA AMA.
 92. 93. MESOSEMIA ADIDA 96. 97. MESOSEMIA ZIKLA.
 94. 95. MESOSEMIA MEHIDA. 98. 99. 100. MESOSEMIA OZORA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA X.

MESOSEMIA AMA. 90, 91.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown, with the outer margins dark brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a band of black, and towards the outer margin by a band of white, broadest near the costal margin of the anterior wing, clouded near the anal angle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with the black discal spot with a rufous border and three minute spots of white: a black spot between it and the base.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a small oblong discal spot marked at both ends with white, and between it and the base a short brown band, and that the white band is scarcely seen except near the apex.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

MESOSEMIA ADIDA. 92, 93.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown, the outer margins broadly dark brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a band of white, broadest on the anterior wing. Anterior wing with the black discal spot marked by three distinct white dots, its border rufous, and on each side of it two bands of brown. Posterior wing crossed beyond the middle by two brown bands.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a small discal spot marked by two white dots, with two bands of brown between it and the base.

Exp. $1\frac{15}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

This and the last-described species come nearest to *M. Telegone* in the angular form of the posterior wing.

MESOSEMIA MEHIDA. 94, 95.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brilliant blue. Both wings with a submarginal band and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a grey band (zigzag on the posterior wing), by a black line bordered on both sides with grey, and by a submarginal band of black spots. Anterior wing with a black discal spot bordered with orange and marked by three minute white spots one with its centre

white, and surrounded alternately by bands of brown, grey, and brown. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of brown bordered on each side alternately by bands of grey, brown, grey, and brown, and marked by the discal black spot with a rufous border and two dots of white.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

MESOSEMIA ZIKLA. 96, 97.

UPPERSIDE. Female, cerulean blue. Anterior wing with the black discal spot marked by one white dot and encircled on both sides by two bands of black (the outer band broad and angular near the anal angle) followed by a broad white band: the outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing crossed by six black bands: the outer margin brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is grey instead of blue, that the discal spot of the anterior wing is bordered with orange-yellow and has a black spot below it, and that there are two submarginal black lines.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

MESOSEMIA OZORA. 98, 99, 100.

UPPERSIDE. Male, bright blue. Anterior wing with the black discal spot marked by one minute spot, followed by a short line, by a curved band of black, and by a band of white, beyond which the wing is dark brown. Posterior wing with a spot on the costal margin, four transverse bands and the outer margin dark brown.

UNDERSIDE pale grey and brown. Both wings with a discal black spot with rufous border and marked by two minute white spots. Anterior wing crossed on each side of the discal spot by three bands of brown: the white band as above bordered outwardly with dark brown: a submarginal black line. Posterior wing crossed between the spot and the base by four bands of brown: beyond it by six, the fifth broader than the rest.

Female pale rufous-brown. Crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of white. Posterior wing with an indistinct discal spot: crossed at the middle by four bands of brown and by two submarginal bands of the same colour; the outer margin brown. On the underside it differs little from the male.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA XI.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith May 1 1871.

M & N Hanhart imp

101. 102. MESOSEMIA MYCENE
103. 104. MESOSEMIA MAMILIA.
105. 106. MESOSEMIA ZANOA.

107. 108. MESOSEMIA MUSTELA.
109 110. MESOSEMIA AHAVA.
111. MESOSEMIA MANCIA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

MESOSEMIA, XI.

MESOSEMIA MYCENE. 101, 102.

Mesosemia Mycene, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 160, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, green. Anterior wing with a short line before the discal spot: the discal spot (which is marked with one minute spot), a linear band beyond it, and the rest of the wing (more than half), black. Posterior wing with the outer margin and nervures near it black.

UNDERSIDE brown. Both wings with a discal spot marked with one minute white spot, bordered with orange and crossed on both sides of it by two brown bands: both wings crossed beyond the middle by a broad band of brown bordered on the anterior wing by paler colour. Anterior wing with a small black spot, below the discal spot, bordered with orange. Posterior wing with the outer margin angular.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MAMILIA. 103, 104.

Mesosemia Mamilia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 160, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing (except the costal margin, which is brown) blue from the base to the middle: a short line before the discal spot, the discal spot which is marked with two minute white spots, and a line beyond it (which is not separate from the brown of the rest of the wing till near the submedian nervure), all black: crossed by a curved band of blue beyond the middle. Posterior wing with the basal half blue, the outer half dark brown traversed by a linear blue band.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown. Anterior wing with the discal spot (which is marked with three minute white spots), and a spot below it, bordered with orange: the line between it and the base longer than above: crossed beyond the middle by a clouded band of white. Posterior wing with the discal spot marked by two minute white spots and bordered with orange, with bands of orange bordered with brown on each side of it: crossed by a central brown band, and by a submarginal series of brown spots both bordered inwardly with dull white: the outer margin angular.

Female (figs. 103, 104) like the male, except that instead of the blue band of the anterior wing, it is crossed by a broad pyriform band of white, and that the posterior wing is crossed before the middle by a linear band of black.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

I am sorry that I cannot figure the male of this species, which, after being described, was broken beyond repair.

MESOSEMIA ZANOA. 105, 106.

Mesosemia Zanoa, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepidoptera*, p. 41, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the discal black spot marked by two minute white spots. Posterior wing cerulean blue, with the base and costal margin blue black: the outer margin with a narrow black line, the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the discal spot marked by three dots of white, and encircled by three bands of black: crossed near the outer margin by a band of white. Posterior wing with a small black discal spot with three trans-

K K

verse bands of dark brown on each side of it: the outer margin broadly pale blue, traversed by a broken line of brown.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Rusino, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

MESOSEMIA MUSTELA. 107, 108.

Mesosemia Mustela, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 161, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the discal spot black marked by three minute white spots, with, on each side of it, two linear brown bands: crossed beyond the middle by a band of white from the costal margin to the anal angle nearly where it is narrow and bordered inwardly with brown: the wing beyond it dark brown. Posterior wing angular at the outer margin, crossed near the base by two linear very indistinct bands, and beyond the middle by four bands of brown, the two inner bands nearly straight, the outer ones parallel to the margin, which is also brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has a discal spot, that there are three linear bands beyond the middle, and that the two bands parallel to the outer margin are broken into spots.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Gualaquiza.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Nearly allied to *M. Adida*.

MESOSEMIA AHAVA. 109, 110.

Mesosemia Ahava, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 41, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with the black discal spot marked by three minute white spots: a very slight indication of a pale brown band before the apex. Posterior wing with the outer half white bordered above with grey crossed by two black lines, a black spot at the apex: the outer margin black, very narrow, the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE paler brown. Anterior wing with the discal spot as above, but with a rufous border and encircled by two black bands: crossed from margin to margin by a submarginal band of white. Posterior wing with a minute black discal spot with three bands of black on each side of it: broadly white towards the outer margin (which is black) and marked by some dark brown spots.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

Near to *M. Metope*, and also to *M. Olivencia* of Bates.

MESOSEMIA MANCIA. 111.

Mesosemia Mancia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 159, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing blue from the base (except the costal margin, which is brown) to a large *central quadrate white spot*: the discal spot indistinct, marked with three minute white spots. Posterior wing much produced at the middle of the outer margin, blue broadly bordered with brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is entirely brown, paler, that the anterior wing has a short band before the discal spot, that the posterior wing has a discal spot marked by two minute white spots, with an indistinct brown band on each side of it bordered with paler colour.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Jorge.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.

ANTEROS



W.C. Hewitson del & lith July 1st 1867

M&N Hanhart imp

1. 2. ANTEROS AXIOCHUS.
3. 4. ANTEROS CARAUSIUS
5. 6. ANTEROS ALLECTUS.

7. 8. ANTEROS CHRYSOPRASTA.
9. 10. ANTEROS OTHO.
11. 12. ANTEROS BRACTEATA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

ANTEROS.

ANTEROS AXIOCHUS. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark grey-brown.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing with the costal margin broadly brown, with a spot near its base, a spot near its middle and the apex, yellow: the outer margin and a band near it dark brown: the inner half of the wing grey-brown. Posterior wing dark rufous-brown irrorated with yellow: a spot of yellow at the anal angle: a band before the middle bordered inwardly with silver-lilac, and a band near the outer margin bordered on both sides with the same colour, dark brown.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ANTEROS CARAUSIUS. 3, 4.

Anteros Carausius, Westwood in Doubleday and Hewitson's *Gen. Diur. Lep.* P. 428.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown, grey at the base of both wings. Anterior wing with a transparent white spot before the middle, and below it a smaller indistinct pale spot.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings rufous-brown at the base, succeeded by a band of silver and by a broad band of rufous-brown spotted with silver and blue; both with a submarginal band of rufous-brown bordered on both sides with silver blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin orange, a spot at the middle and a large space beyond it (marked by a silver line) rufous-brown. Posterior wing irrorated and spotted with rufous-brown.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ANTEROS ALLECTUS. 5, 6.

Anteros Allectus, Westwood in *Gen. Diur. Lep.* P. 428.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, with the fringe pale yellow, intersected with dark brown. Anterior wing with a central spot of white: the costal margin pale yellow intersected with brown near its apex.

UNDERSIDE, pale yellow with the centre of both wings orange: both with a spot at the base and a marginal row of spots, brown. Anterior wing with a band

ERYCINIDÆ.—ANTEROS.

near the base, a band at the middle, and two spots towards the outer margin, dark rufous-brown marked with gold. Posterior wing with four spots, also decked with gold.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ANTEROS CHRYSOPRASTA. 7, 8.

Anteros Chrysoprasta Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a central white spot.

UNDERSIDE, white. Both wings tinted with yellow in the middle: both with several small spots and a submarginal band of gold.

Exp. 1 inch. Hab. Amazon (Para).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

ANTEROS OTHO. 9, 10.

Anteros Otho, Westwood Gen. Diur. Lep. P. 428.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed by a broad pale yellow band. Posterior wing with the costal margin white.

UNDERSIDE, pale yellow. Both wings with a spot near the base: both with a large dark brown spot beyond the middle decorated with gold: both with a submarginal band of gold spots indistinctly marked on the anterior wing.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Para).

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and H. W. Bates.

ANTEROS BRACTEATA. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark blue, with the margins brown.

UNDERSIDE, orange-yellow. Both wings with several crimson spots and a submarginal band all decorated with gold. Anterior wing with its inner margin grey-brown.

Female (fig. 11). Upperside uniform rufous-brown: the spots of the underside much larger and more beautiful than in the male.

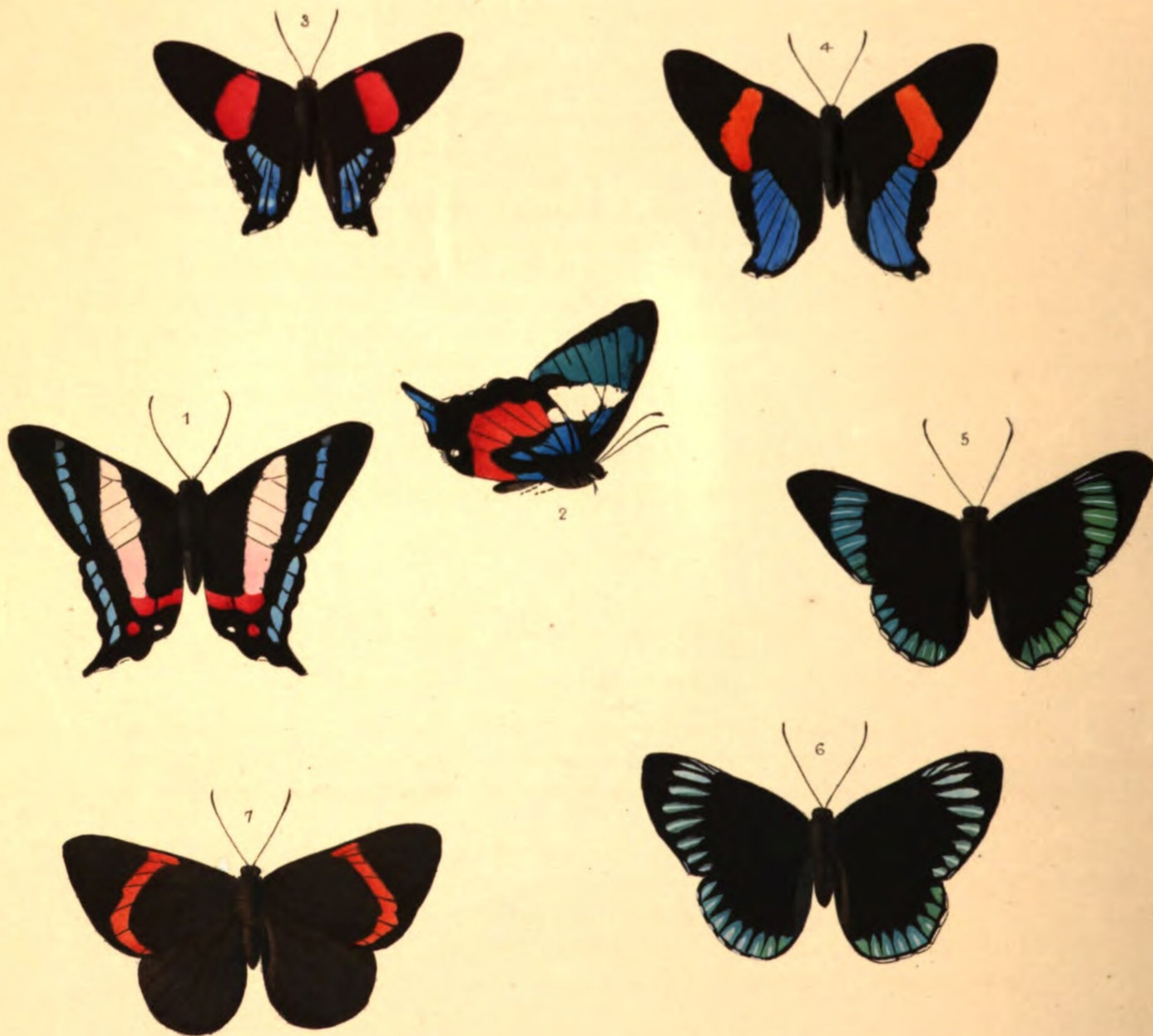
Exp. $1\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Ega).

In the Collections of H. W. Bates and W. C. Hewitson.

I cannot believe that either Achæus of Cramer or Ampyx of Drury can have any relation to this species beyond a general resemblance on the underside. They are both females, and are spotted on the upperside, whilst the female which I have figured is of an uniform brown. Donovan's figure appears to be that of a male, although he describes it also as having spots on the upperside.

ERYCINIDÆ.

ERYCINA & NECYRIA.



W.C.Hewitson. del. et lith.

M.&N.Hanhart, imp.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 2. ERYCINA FORMOSISSIMA. | |
| 3. ERYCINA PULCHRA. | 4. ERYCINA FORMOSA. |
| 5. 6. NECYRIA BELTIANA. | 7. NECYRIA JUTURNA. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

ERYCINA AND NECYRIA.

ERYCINA FORMOSISSIMA. 1, 2.

Erycina Formosissima, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 49.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Both wings crossed near the middle by a broad band of white, ending at the middle of the posterior wing: both crossed by a band of brilliant blue at a distance from the margin of the anterior wing, near the margin of the posterior wing. Posterior wing with a short tail: three carmine spots near the anal angle, one of which touches the white band, the second the inner margin, the third below these, and near it a small white spot: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE black. Anterior wing (with the exception of the margins and the band of white) brilliant blue. Posterior wing with a spot of white on the middle of the costal margin, followed by a broad curved band of carmine, which extends to the inner margin: the base and a spot on the tail brilliant blue: an anal spot and spots on the fringe white.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Ashpiyaco, Buckley.)

I cannot compare this to any other species; beautiful as they are, it surpasses them all.

ERYCINA PULCHRA. 3.

Erycina Pulchra, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 49.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of carmine. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by a narrow band of brilliant blue, and by a series of white spots, two of which, nearest the anal angle, are bordered by blue: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE black, with a spot near the base of both wings and a band which crosses each of them brilliant blue: posterior wing with a spot of carmine on the inner margin and some spots below this (part of the band of blue) white.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Barrancas, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINA FORMOSA. 4.

Erycina Formosa, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 49.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed before the middle from the costal margin to the anal angle by a slightly curved band of scarlet. Posterior wing crossed obliquely from the costal margin beyond the middle to the anal angle (where

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it is so broad as to fill up nearly the whole of that projecting portion of the wing common to this genus) by a band of blue: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE black, with a spot near the base and a broad band which crosses both wings brilliant blue. Anterior wing with a carmine spot at the anal angle. Posterior wing with a carmine spot on the inner margin, and a spot of white below this.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Ashpiyaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near to *E. Inca* of Saunders, but at the same time abundantly distinct.

NECYRIA BELTIANA. 5, 6.

Necyria Beltiana. Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Both wings crossed by a band of green-blue, intersected between the nervures by lines of white, submarginal on the anterior wing, narrower and divided into conical spots near the anal angle: on the outer margin of the posterior wing, and divided into conical spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the band is broader and more brilliant in colour: that the anterior wing has the base of the costal margin, a trifid spot in the cell, and a spot at the end of the cell blue, and a small spot near the inner margin carmine: that the posterior wing has five spots near the base and the inner margin brilliant blue.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collections of Thomas Belt and W. C. Hewitson.

Gratefully dedicated to Mr. Belt, as an acknowledgment of the many beautiful new species which he has added to the Diurnal Lepidoptera.

NECYRIA JUTURNA. 7.

Necyria Juturna, Hewitson. Equat. Lep. p. 48.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed from the middle of the costal margin to near the outer margin beyond its middle, where it curves and runs parallel to the outer margin to the anal angle by a band of carmine.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the wings are blue-brown, with the nervures broad and black, and that the band of the anterior wing is paler and broader.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador. (Rio Topo, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *N. Hewitsonii* of Saunders, but without the blue submarginal band on the posterior wing of that species.

ERYCINIDÆ.
EURYGONA IX.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith April 15th 1870.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 82. 83. EURYGONA ERYTHRAEA. | |
| 84. EURYGONA EFFIMA | 85. EURYGONA BETTINA. |
| 86. 87. EURYGONA ONORATA. | 88. EURYGONA LABIENA. |
| 89. 90. EURYGONA PRAECLARA. | 91. 92 EURYGONA ATHENA |

ERYCINIDÆ.

EURYGONA. IX.

EURYGONA ERYTHRAEA. 82, 83.

Eurygona Erythraea. Bates. *Cat. of Erycinidæ*, p. 375. *Linn. Soc. Journal. Zoology*, Vol. IX.

UPPERSIDE. Male, scarlet. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins dark brown. Posterior wing dark brown, with a large scarlet spot from the middle to the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE grey-brown from the base to the middle; dark brown from the middle to near the outer margin, traversed by three bands of white. Posterior wing with the submarginal white band curved outwards at the middle: a submarginal line of orange at the anal angle.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA EFFIMA. 84.

Eurygona Effima, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 46.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with the anal angle of the posterior wing broadly white.

UNDERSIDE pale brown: the outer margins brown. Both wings crossed by three bands of brown. Anterior wing with a submarginal band of brown marked at its middle by a black spot. Posterior wing with a submarginal series of black spots bordered below with white: the third spot from the apex larger than the rest.

Exp. $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Villano, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Does not differ from *E. Euryone*, except in the white at the anal angle. On the upperside it has the appearance of a small specimen of *E. Phedica*.

EURYGONA BETTINA. 85.

Eurygona Bettina, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 46.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, paler towards the apex of the anterior wing.

UNDERSIDE glossy golden white. Posterior wing with a single minute black spot at the middle of the outer margin.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Angus, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Altogether like *E. Eusepus* of Hewitson, except that it is without the band of the underside, and has a golden tint instead of the silvery white of *Eusepus*.

Mr. Belt has sent me this species from Nicaragua.

EURYGONA ONORATA. 86, 87.

Eurygona Onorata, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 47.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with the centre orange: the costal margin a quadrate spot at the end of the cell, which is darker than the rest, the apex

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and outer margin dark brown. Posterior wing with the outer margin from the apex to the middle brown.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey-brown, with three central white spots. Posterior wing white, with the base, a band from the costal margin to the middle, a curved line below this, and the apex brown: a black spot bordered with white near the middle of the outer margin.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

EURYGONA LABIENA. 88.

Eurygona Labiena, Hewitson. *Ent. Mon. Mag.* p. 226, Vol. VI., 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the costal and outer margins and apex broadly dark brown. Posterior wing with the costal margin, which is broad, and the outer margin, which is narrow, dark brown; the inner margin paler brown.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow. Posterior wing with a submarginal series of minute black spots.

Female like the male, except that it is yellow instead of orange.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

EURYGONA PRÆCLARA. 89, 90.

Eurygona Præclara, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 48.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apex (which is broad) dark brown. Posterior wing with the apex brown.

UNDERSIDE. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a series of pale grey spots, and by a submarginal series of minute brown spots. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of four rufous spots. Posterior wing with a spot near the base, three spots at the middle, and three spots near the anal angle, all rufous.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very near to *E. Opalina*, from which it differs in having the apex more pointed and broadly bordered with brown. I have described it as seen with its head from the light. When reversed it is one of the most glorious things in this part of the Creation, surpassing the *Morphos*.

EURYGONA ATHENA. 91, 92.

Eurygona Athena, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 46.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark rufous-brown: the outer half of the posterior wing (which is rounded at the outer margin) orange.

UNDERSIDE rufous-grey. Both wings crossed at the middle by a rufous-orange band, paler on the posterior wing and bordered on both sides with brown: both wings crossed beyond the middle by a less-defined rufous band, which ceases at the middle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing darker towards the outer margin. Posterior wing with its outer half orange-yellow: the outer margin orange: a submarginal band of eight white spots, with a rufous border on both sides, except the middle spot (which is crowned by a black spot) and the three spots nearest the anal angle (which are bordered above and below with black).

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (St. Ines, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.

SYMMACHIA.



W.C. Hewitson del & lith Jan 1st 1867.

M & N Hanhart, imp.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. SYMMACHIA | ARCUATA. | 7. SYMMACHIA | EMESIA. |
| 2. SYMMACHIA | TIGRINA. | 8. SYMMACHIA | OCELLATA. |
| 3. SYMMACHIA | CALLIGRAPHA. | 9. SYMMACHIA | CALLISTE. |
| 4. SYMMACHIA | NORINA. | 10. SYMMACHIA | HETERINA. |
| 5. SYMMACHIA | HILARIA. | II. SYMMACHIA | PARDALIS. |
| 6. SYMMACHIA | TRICOLOR. | | |

ERYCINIDÆ.

SYMMACHIA.

SYMMACHIA ARCUATA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with four spots of pale yellow at the middle of the costal margin, and a large spot of orange on the inner margin. Posterior wing with the basal half orange.

UNDERSIDE dark brown, with numerous white spots; the costal margin of the anterior wing pale yellow.

Expan. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA TIGRINA. 2.

Symmachia Tigrina, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, orange. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apical half dark brown, crossed by six bands of pale yellow and orange, the outer and submarginal band long. Posterior wing with numerous bands and spots of dark brown.

UNDERSIDE dark brown, with all the bands and spots white.

Expan. 1 inch. Hab. Amazon (Para).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA CALLIGRAPHA. 3.

Symmachia Calligrapha, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown, with numerous spots, and a submarginal line of pale yellow.

UNDERSIDE pale yellow, with numerous brown spots.

Expan. 1 inch. Hab. Amazon (Ega).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA NORINA. 4.

Symmachia Norina, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, with some spots, the outer margins and a submarginal line ochreous yellow.

UNDERSIDE pale yellow, spotted throughout with brown.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Tapajos).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA LEOPARDINUM. 5.

Symmachia Hilaria of the Plate and Bates MS. *Cricosoma Leopardinum*, Felder Reise der Novara, Pl. XXXVII., figs. 29, 30.

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and H. W. Bates.

Felder's figure, which has been published since my plate was drawn, is less crowded with spots than mine.

SYMMACHIA TRICOLOR. 6.

Symmachia Tricolor, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Both wings crossed near the base by a common band of white, each with a band of orange beyond the middle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the orange bands are paler, that the anterior wing has a subcostal band of white at its base, and that the posterior wing has a white spot near the middle of its inner margin.

Expan. $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Ega).

In the Collections of W. C. Hewitson and H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA EMESIA. 7.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous, with numerous lines and spots of brown. Anterior wing with a white spot on the middle of the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE orange-yellow, with the spots less distinctly marked.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA OCELLATA. 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown, with numerous spots of darker brown bordered below with paler colour; a submarginal band of linear silver spots. Anterior wing with a blind ocellus near the apex and a spot of silver above it: posterior wing with one ocellus near the middle of the outer margin: each with several similar submarginal spots, but less distinct.

UNDERSIDE rufous, with the spots as above and two large silver spots above the apical ocellus of the anterior wing.

Expan. 1 inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA CALLISTE. 9.

Symmachia Calliste, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown, with numerous small spots of yellow and orange.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that all the spots are paler.

Expan. $1\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Para).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA HETÆRINA. 10.

Symmachia Hetærina, Bates MS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Both wings crossed near the base by a common broad band of yellow-white. Anterior wing with two spots of the same colour.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing has some white spots at the anal angle.

Expan. $1\frac{7}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Tapajos).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

SYMMACHIA PARDALIS.

UPPERSIDE. Female, orange, with numerous spots and bands of dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the base of the costal margin of the anterior wing is crossed by several lines of brown.

Expan. $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (St. Paulo).

In the Collection of H. W. Bates.

ERYCINIDÆ

SYMMACHIA II. CHARIS II.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith. May 1. 1871.

M & N Harris imp

12 13 SYMMACHIA CLEONYMA

14 15 SYMMACHIA LEENA

16 SYMMACHIA TITIANA.

17 18 SYMMACHIA TEMESA.

19 SYMMACHIA THREISSA.

11 12 CHARIS CALAGUTIS

13 14 CHARIS CACIPARIS.

ERYCINIDÆ.

SYMMACHIA II. CHARIS II.

SYMMACHIA CLEONYMA. 12, 13.

Symmachia Cleonyma, Hewitson. *Entom. Mon. Mag. Vol. VII. p. 4*, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the margins of the thorax and the anal segments of the abdomen, scarlet. Anterior wing marked chiefly below the median nervure by twelve or thirteen scarlet spots; three spots near the base and one (minute) near the middle of the costal margin white: two submarginal bands of orange spots. Posterior wing scarlet, with all the margins broadly brown, the outer margin dentated inwardly: two linear spots of orange at the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that all the spots and the inner margin are white. Posterior wing white crowded with black spots and bands: a submarginal series of black spots.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA LEENA. 14, 15.

Symmachia Leena, Hewitson. *Entom. Mon. Mag. Vol. VI. p. 226*, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with many indistinct red spots below the median nervure; a minute spot on the middle of the costal margin, a second spot a little beyond this, and a third near the outer margin, before the middle. Posterior wing brick-red, with the base, the costal and inner margins which are broad, the outer margin which is narrow, and five or six spots between the median nervures, all dark brown; some red spots near the base.

UNDERSIDE. Dark brown. Anterior wing as above. Posterior wing with some grey spots between the median nervules and near the inner margin.

Exp. $\frac{17}{20}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA TITIANA. 16.

Symmachia Titiana, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p. 51*, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, orange. Anterior wing with the base, the costal margin, a band from the costal margin before the middle to the inner margin near the anal angle, a short band at the end of the cell, the apex and outer margin all black: a pale yellow spot from the middle of the costal margin. Posterior wing with the apex, three submarginal black spots, the anal angle, and outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is dark brown.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Ashpiyaco, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

SYMMACHIA TEMESA. 17, 18.

Symmachia Temesa, Hewitson. *Equa. Lep. p. 52*, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brown. The costal margin of the anterior wing and the outer margin of both wings darker brown. Both wings with numerous dark brown spots which it is easier to describe from the underside.

UNDERSIDE rufous: the margins brown, broad at the anal angle of the anterior wing and outer margin of the posterior wing. Both wings with three spots in the cell and spots above and below these: a spot at the end of the cell: both crossed beyond this by three transverse bands (the middle band of the anterior wing imperfect) of black spots.

Exp. 1 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Curaray, Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

More like *Emesis* in colour, but I think better placed here.

SYMMACHIA THREISSA. 19.

Symmachia Threissa, Hewitson. *Entom. Mon. Mag. Vol. VI. p. 226, 1870.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing marked at the middle of the costal margin by a triangular transparent white spot. Posterior wing with a broad unequal band of scarlet parallel and near to the costal margin.

UNDERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with the inner margin silvery-grey.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CHARIS CALAGUTIS. 11, 12.

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by an undulated linear band of brown, paler on its inner border: both crossed by a submarginal band of silver marked on its inner border by a series of black spots: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE of both wings as above, except that it is grey with the outer margins rufous: that there are two parallel linear bands of brown near the base preceded by two brown spots and followed by several others, one of which is at the end of the cell: and that the anterior wing has a subapical silver spot, besides the silver submarginal band.

Exp. $\frac{9}{20}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

CHARIS CACIPARIS. 13, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad equal band of scarlet from the costal margin (with which it is at a right angle) to near the anal angle where it is curved towards the inner margin; the apex white: two or three minute subapical and subanal silver spots. Posterior wing crossed by several bands of darker brown and by a submarginal silver line, and marked within this near the apex and anal angle by a minute silver spot.

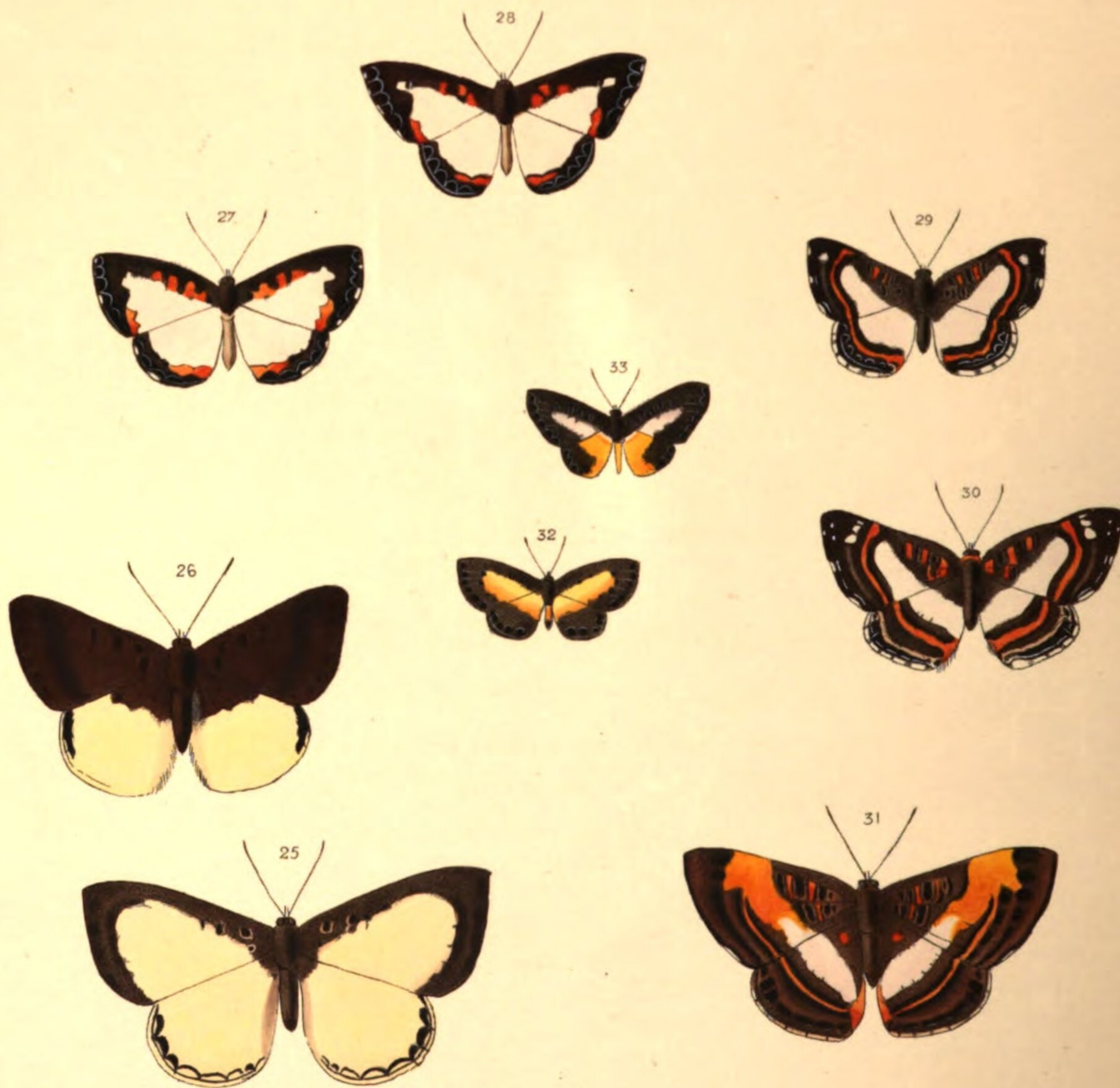
UNDERSIDE as above, except that the scarlet band of the anterior wing is extended to near the base: that there is a distinct silver spot on the inner border of this band where it curves near the anal angle.

Exp. $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and E. Birchall.

Felder's figure of *Crocozoma Pheretima* is, I dare say, intended for this species. I did not think so when I made my drawing, and it will be seen by a comparison of the two figures that they have a different aspect. The anterior wings of my figure are longer and the transverse band at a different angle with the costal margin.

ERYCINIDÆ.
NYMPHIDIUM IV.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. June 1871.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

25. 26. NYMPHIDIUM ETHELINDA.
27. 28. NYMPHIDIUM ONAEUM 31. NYMPHIDIUM PHLIASUS.
29. 30. NYMPHIDIUM PHILLONE. 32. 33. NYMPHIDIUM NEALCES.

ERYCINIDÆ.

NYMPHIDIUM IV.

NYMPHIDIUM ETHELINDA. 25, 26.

Nymphidium Ethelinda, Hewitson. *Entom Mon. Mag.* Vol. VII., p. 6, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Posterior wing white from the end of the discoidal cell to the outer margin, marked at the apex by a band of black.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing grey-white with the base, a band beyond the middle and the outer margin brown: two spots in the cell, two below these, and one at the end of the cell, dark brown bordered with white. Posterior wing as above, except that it is grey-white at the base clouded with brown and marked by five brown spots, that the apical band is divided into three distinct spots, and that there is a black spot near the anal angle.

Female, white. Anterior wing with the base (which is marked by three brown spots bordered with white) and the costal and outer margins broadly brown. Posterior wing with a series of seven lunular spots of black on the outer margin, which is also black. The underside as above, except that the base of the costal margin of the anterior wing is white, and that there is a sub-marginal series of brown spots bordered with white.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Minas Geraes. (Rogers.)

NYMPHIDIUM ONAEUM. 27, 28.

Nymphidium Onaeum, Hewitson. *Trans. Entom. Soc.* p. 35, 1869.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the outer margins with the usual series of arched black spots bordered with white: a large triangular space of white common to both wings: each wing with a large orange spot at the anal angle. Anterior wing with three orange spots near the base and a spot of white at the apex of the large central space of white.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Female does not differ except that the white spot at the apex of the central triangular space is not separated from that space as in the male.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales, Belt.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM PHILLONE. 29, 30.

Erycina Phillone, Godart. *Encl. Mothod.* p. 574.

UPPERSIDE. Female (fig. 30), dark brown crossed in the middle by a broad common band of white, followed on both wings by a narrow band of orange, and

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by a submarginal band of grey-white. Anterior wing with alternate black spots bordered with white and orange spots in and below the cell: a band of three spots before the apex and some submarginal linear white spots: the fringe black, with white spots. Posterior wing with the outer margin black traversed by a white line: the fringe black and white alternately.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ to $1\frac{6}{10}$. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I have separated this from *P. Phliasus* of Clerck and Cramer. It is accurately described by Godart as a variety of *N. Phliasus* under the name which I have adopted. I do not know the male of this species.

NYMPHIDIUM PHLIASUS. 31.

P. Phliasus. Clerck, plate 41. Cramer, plate 192.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a band of white from the first branch of the median nervure of the interior wing to the inner margin of the posterior wing, preceded on the anterior wing by a broader band of orange: both wings crossed beyond the middle by a linear band of scarlet, by a band of pale brown, a series of black spots, and again by another band of pale brown, nearly white on the posterior wing. Anterior wing with alternate spots of orange and black in and below the cell: posterior with a spot of orange near the base and also at the anal angle.

Male does not differ from the female except in size.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$ ♀ 2 inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

NYMPHIDIUM NEALCES. 32, 33.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with a marginal series of black spots bordered with white. Anterior wing crossed below the median nervure by a band of white: the spots in the cell bordered on both sides with white: the nervures white. Posterior wing crossed by a broad band of orange, which is extended on the inner margin to the anal angle and bordered near the base with white: a submarginal series of black spots bordered with white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the marginal spots of the posterior wing are much more distinctly bordered with white, and that there are two separate black spots at the anal angle.

Female differs from the male in shape and in having a broad yellow band across both wings.

Exp. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ERYCINIDÆ.
CHAMÆLIMNAS & ITHOMIOLA.



W.C. Hewitson del. et lith. June 1871.

M & N Hanhart imp

1. 2. CHAMÆLIMNAS BRIOLA.
5. CHAMÆLIMNAS CERCIDES
4. ITHOMIOLA CELTILLA.

3. 4. CHAMÆLIMNAS PHOENIAS.
6. CHAMÆLIMNAS VILLAGOMES.
5. ITHOMIOLA CALLIXENA.

ERYCINIDÆ.

CHAMAE LIMNAS AND ITHOMIOLA.

CHAMAE LIMNAS BRIOLA. 1, 2.

Chamaelimnas Briola, Bates. *Linnean Society's Journal. Zoology, Vol. IX.*
p. 379.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black: *the neck yellow*. Anterior wing with a triangular longitudinal band from the base (within the cell), and an oblong transverse spot beyond the middle, brilliant yellow: the apex white. Posterior wing yellow, with all the margins (the base of the inner margin excepted) broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Female like the male, except that it is broader, and has the spots of the anterior wing much larger.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{20}$ inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CHAMAE LIMNAS PHOENIAS. 3, 4.

Chamaelimnas Phoenixias, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 54, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a small longitudinal triangular band within the cell, and a large oblong spot beyond the middle, orange yellow. Posterior wing with a longitudinal irregular serrate spot of orange yellow from the base marked with black at the end of the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Female like the male, except that it is broader, has the spots on the anterior wing larger, and the basal half of the posterior wing yellow.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Sarayaco, Buckley.)

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

CHAMAE LIMNAS CERCIDES. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. *The thorax bordered on both sides with yellow*. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the margins) and a large oval spot beyond the middle brilliant yellow. Posterior wing yellow, with the outer and part of the inner margins broadly dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{20}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

M M

CHAMÆELIMNAS VILLAGOMES. 6.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with a central cordate spot of orange-yellow. Posterior wing orange-yellow, with the outer margin broadly black.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Chaquinda.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The four species now figured and described are very nearly allied. *C. Briola* is distinguished from the rest by having the neck yellow; *C. Cercides* by having its thorax bordered with yellow, and *C. Villagomes* by being without a yellow triangular band at the base of the anterior wing.

ITHOMIOLA CELTILLA. 4.

Compsotera Celtilla, Hewitson. *Trans. Entom. Soc.* p. 162, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing transparent lilac-white from the base to beyond the middle (the margins excepted), divided into six parts by the nervures and a band which crosses the cell: a broad oblique subapical band of the same colour divided into four parts by the nervures. Posterior wing lilac-white, transparent, the nervures and outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is white at its base, and that there is a short linear spot of orange at the anal angle.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Gualaquiza.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMIOLA CALLIXENA. 5.

Compsotera Callixena, Hewitson. *Trans. Entom. Soc.* p. 162, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark brown. Anterior wing with several spots of white: three in the cell, one below these large and divided by the second median nervule, an oblique band of two spots (one trifold) before the apex and two minute subapical spots: the inner margin grey. Posterior wing grey, crossed obliquely by an equal band of white bordered on each side with brown and divided into four parts by the nervures: a submarginal band of grey: the outer margin brown, angular.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that both wings have a submarginal series of white spots, and that the posterior wing is white at the base, spotted with brown.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Gualaquiza.)

Although greatly differing in aspect from those which I have figured and described, and indeed from all the *Erycinidæ*, its neuration is identical with this genus.

ERYCINIDÆ.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith April 1st 1870.

M & N Hanhart imp

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 2. 3. | HADES HECAMEDE. |
| 4. URANEIS UCUBIS. | 5. IMELDA GLAUCOSMIA. |
| 6. LUCILLA CAMISSA. | 7. 8. PANDEMOS PALÆSTE. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

HADES HECAMEDE. 1, 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a large spot of orange from the base to the middle of the wing, divided into three parts (one of which is in the cell) by the nervures. Posterior wing grey, clouded with brown from the end of the cell to the outer margin, which is brown.

UNDERSIDE, except the orange spot of the anterior wing, pale grey-brown, with the nervures and lines between them dark brown.

Female like the male, except that the orange spot is larger and divided into four parts by the nervures, and that the whole of the posterior wing is rufous-brown.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

URANEIS UCUBIS. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, blue-black. Anterior wing crossed by a submarginal series of nine oblong white spots. Posterior wing with a marginal series of eight smaller pyramidal white spots: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the marginal white spots are tinted with blue: that there are two rays of white from the base of the anterior wing, and rays of white from the marginal spots near the anal angle of the posterior wing.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Para.

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders.

IMELDA. *Hewitson.*

IMELDA GLAUCOSMIA. 5.

Imelda Glaucosmia, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep. p.* 56.

UPPERSIDE. Male, brilliant glossy blue, slightly tinted with green. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a narrow linear black band scarcely visible

B B

on the anterior wing: both with a submarginal band and the outer margin (which is broad) black. Anterior wing with the costal margin brown: crossed by a subapical broad band of white bordered with black.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is grey-brown, that each wing has two small subbasal spots and a linear spot at the end of the cell of dark brown, and that the inner black band is much broader.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LUCILLA. *Hewitson.*

LUCILLA CAMISSA. 6.

Lucilla Camissa, Hewitson. Equat. Lep. p. 53.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad oval orange band at the middle. Posterior wing cerulean blue with the nervures, the costal margin and apex (which are broad) and the outer margin black.

UNDERSIDE, green-blue: the nervures broad and black. Anterior wing as above, except that the apex is green-blue.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

Very easily known by its remarkable resemblance to *Catagramma Tolima*.

PANDEMOS PALÆSTE. 7, 8.

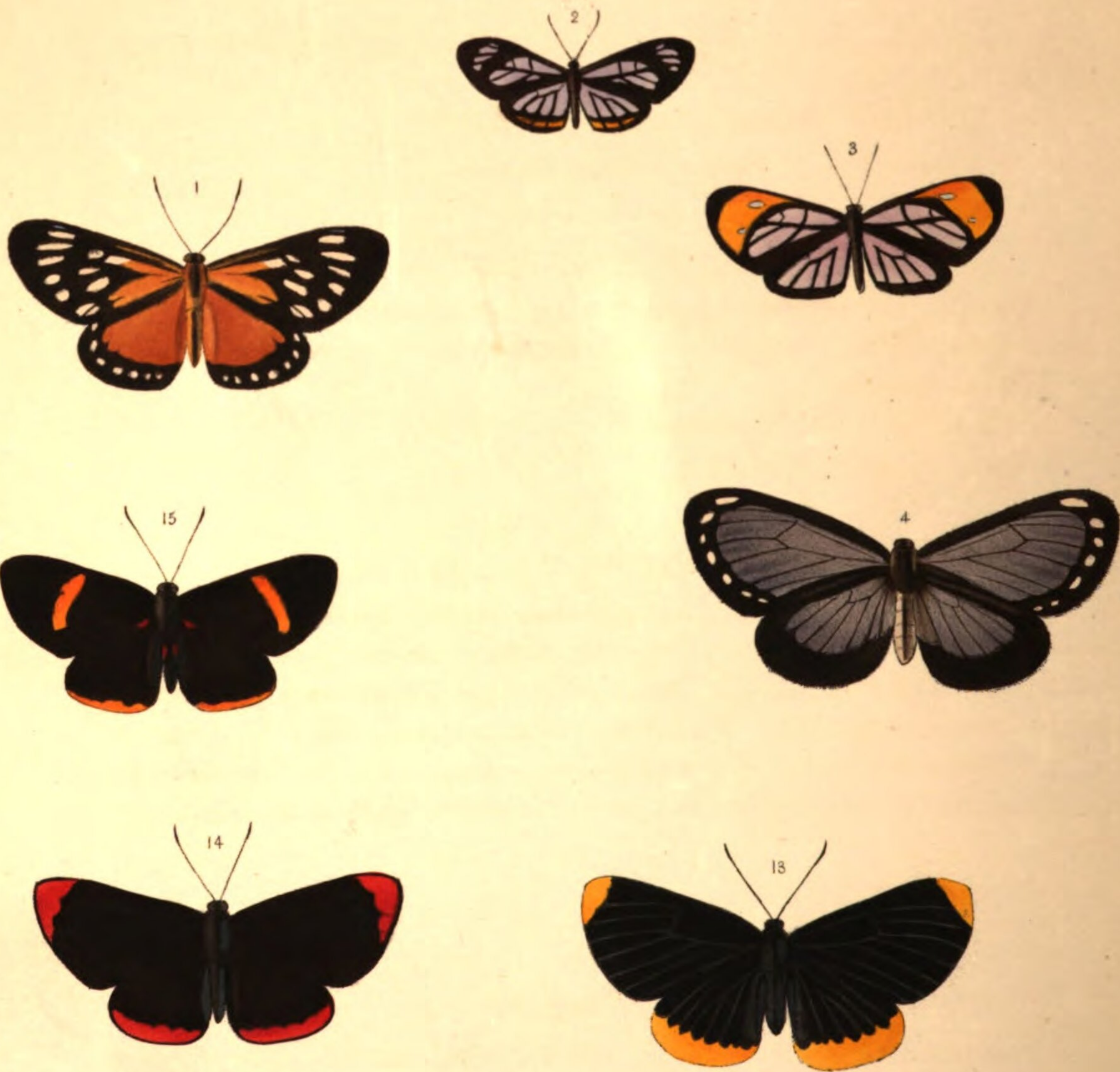
UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Posterior wing with the outer half grey, divided by the nervures, which are broad and black.

UNDERSIDE, pale rufous-brown, darker towards the outer margins. Both wings crossed beyond the middle by a band of brown. Anterior wing with three small brown spots within the cell. Posterior wing with two similar spots in the cell.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of E. Birchall.

ERYCINIDÆ.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith April 1st 1870.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 14. LIMNAS PASSIENA. | 13. LIMNAS ALENA. |
| 15. LIMNAS CRATIA. | 2. COMPSOTERIA CEHALENA. |
| 1. ITHOMEIS EULEMA. | 3. COMPSOTERIA CASCELLA. |
| | 4. THRENODES CŒNOIDES. |

ERYCINIDÆ.

LIMNAS ALENA. 13.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with the nervures paler. Anterior wing with the apex orange. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly orange, indented on its inner border.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a longitudinal band of carmine on each side of the abdomen.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches. Hab. Rio Janeiro. (Rogers.)

In the Collection of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS PASSIENA. 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with the apex (except the outer margin, which is black) carmine. Posterior wing with the outer margin carmine: the fringe black.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LIMNAS CRATIA. 15.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing crossed beyond the middle by a curved band of orange, slightly indented on its outer border. Posterior wing with a minute carmine spot at the base: the outer margin (except near the apex) orange, narrow: a carmine spot at the base of the abdomen on each side.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the nervures are paler, and that the posterior wing has a large carmine spot at the base and a band of carmine on each side of the abdomen.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

ITHOMEIS EULEMA. 1.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with two rufous bands from the base: one within the cell, the other broad, divided by the submedian nervure: three spots at the middle and a submarginal band of seven spots, all white. Posterior wing rufous with the outer margin broadly brown traversed by a series of white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a white spot at the apex of the anterior wing.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Columbia.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

COMPSOTERIA. *Hewitson.*

COMPSOTERIA CEPHALENA. 2.

UPPERSIDE, dark brown: transparent from the base to beyond the middle (except the margins), and divided into six parts by the nervures and a band which crosses the cell: a subapical band of four transparent spots. Posterior wing with the basal half transparent, divided into five parts by broad black nervures: a sub-marginal rufous band.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

COMPSOTERIA CASCELLA. 3.

Compsoteria Cascella, Hewitson. Equat. Lep. p. 57.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Transparent lilac-white: all the margins and the nervures (which are broad) brown. Anterior wing with the cell crossed at the middle by a black line: the apex (which is dark brown and covers nearly half the wing) crossed by a broad band of orange, marked by two small transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the costal margin of the posterior wing is marked at its base by three spots of white, and at its apex by a spot of orange.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

THRENODES. *Hewitson.*

THRENODES COENOIDES. 4.

Threnodes Coenoides, Hewitson. Equat. Lep. p. 58

UPPERSIDE semi-transparent grey-white, finely striated throughout with darker colour: the margins broad and black: the nervures black. Anterior wing with the outer margin very broad, traversed by a series of eight large white spots. Posterior wing with the outer margin very broad: the costal margin marked below the middle by a small transparent spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a spot of white at the base of the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

This singular species has unfortunately lost its antennæ, which Mr. Buckley says were clubbed like those of a butterfly.

HESPERIDÆ.
PYRRHOPYGA.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith Jan 1st 1862.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. PYRRHOPYGA HADASSA. | |
| 2. 3. | PYRRHOPYGA TELASSA. |
| 4. | PYRRHOPYGA MARTENA. |
| 5. | PYRRHOPYGA ASPITHA. |
| 6. 7. 8. | PYRRHOPYGA KELITA. |

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA.

PYRRHOPYGA HADASSA. 1.

Pyrrhopyga Hadassa, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 484.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with the fringe and outer margin of the posterior wing scarlet: the back with two longitudinal bands of crimson hair: the anus crimson.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the margin of the posterior wing is broader and dentated on its inner border.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA TELASSA. 2, 3.

Pyrrhopyga Telassa, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 484.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with the fringe and outer margin of the posterior wing, where it is broad and dentated on its inner border, scarlet. The back with two longitudinal bands of crimson hair: a tuft of crimson hair at the base of the abdomen: the anus scarlet.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two scarlet spots at the base of the posterior wing.

Female like the male, except that it is much larger, paler in colour (showing the nervures), and that the scarlet border of the posterior wing is narrower, not extending beyond the fringe.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{3}{20}$ ♀ $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA MARTENA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with the fringe and outer margin of the posterior wing, where it is broad and dentated on its inner border, scarlet. The back with

two longitudinal bands of crimson hair: a tuft of crimson hair at the base of the abdomen: the anus scarlet.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the scarlet margins are broader (that of the posterior wing much broader, and crossed by black nervures), and that the base of the costal margin, and a spot which forms part of it, are scarlet.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Ecuador.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

On the upperside this species does not differ from the last.

Some examples have the margin of the posterior wing of irregular breadth, broader in the middle and narrower at each extremity.

PYRRHOPYGA ASPITHA. 5.

Pyrrhopyga Aspitha, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 481.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. The back, a transverse band near the base of the anterior wing, and a broader band on the posterior wing, of rufous-yellow hair: a triangular trifid band of transparent white at the middle; the outer margin of the posterior wing dentated and fringed with white. The abdomen banded with white.

UNDERSIDE as above, but without the bands of hair.

The female (Fig. 5) differs from the male in being of a darker brown and in having more of the hair, of a darker colour and covering half of the posterior wing, and a minute white spot (sometimes two) on the costal margin near the apex.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Para and St. Paulo).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Resembles *P. Coritus* of Cramer.

PYRRHOPYGA KELITA. 6, 7, 8.

UPPERSIDE. Male, black, with the fringe orange. Anterior wing with three rays of scarlet from the base to the middle, and a smaller ray outside of these. The back with two longitudinal bands of crimson hair: the anus crimson.

UNDERSIDE, as above, except that the centres of both wings are orange intersected by broad black nervures.

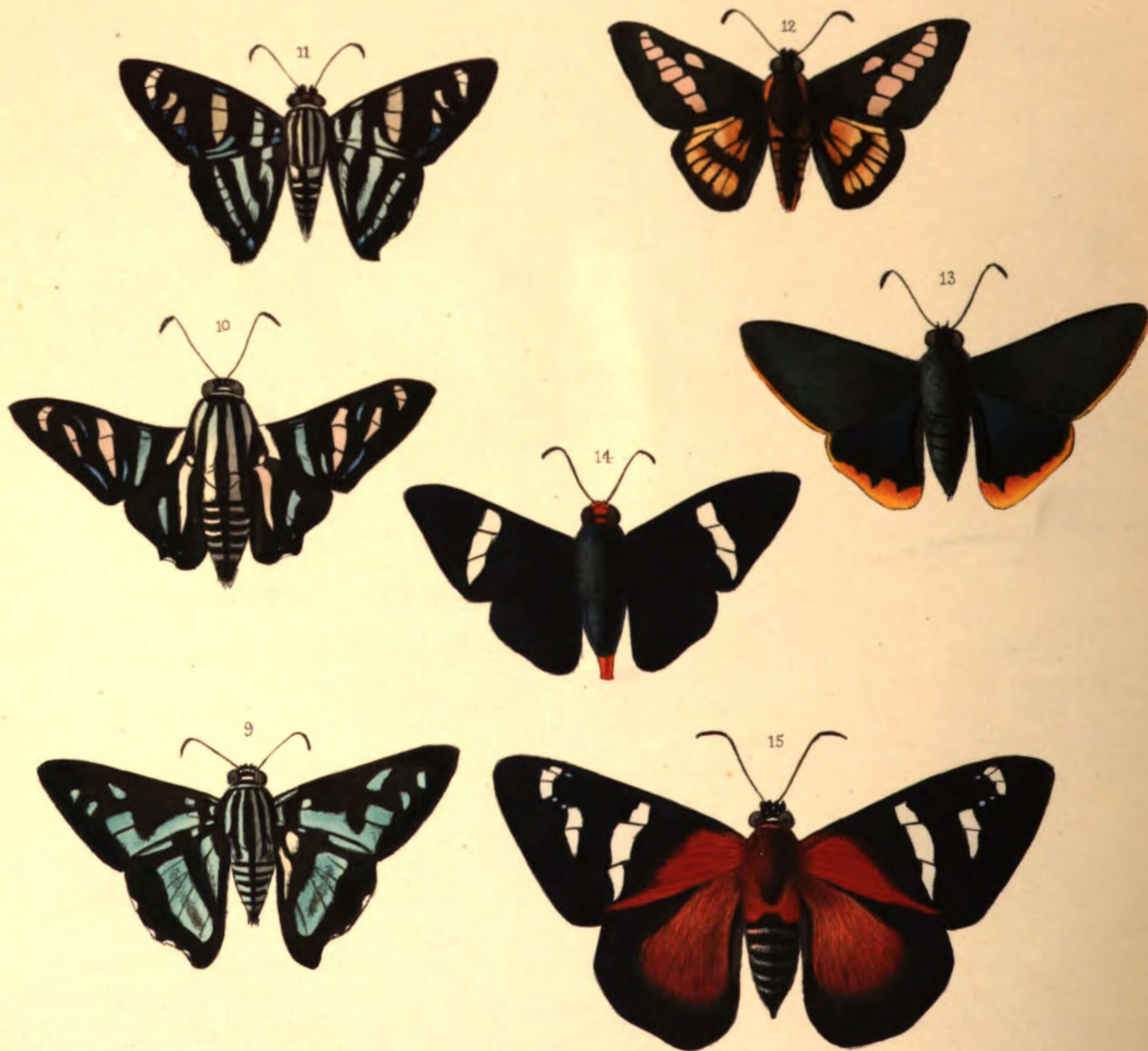
Female brown, with the fringe orange-yellow: the centre of the anterior wing ochreous, irrorated with black: the nervures black. Posterior wing irrorated with yellow near the middle, between the nervures. Underside orange-yellow, except the margins and nervures, which are dark brown.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bolivia (Apolobamba).

In the Collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman and of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. II.



W C Hewitson del et lith Oct 11871.

M & N Hanhart imp

9. PYRRHOPYGA AHIRA.

10. PYRRHOPYGA ZONARA

13 PYRRHOPYGA ZEREDA

11. PYRRHOPYGA ZIMRA

14 PYRRHOPYGA CRIDA.

12. PYRRHOPYGA EXIMIA.

15 PYRRHOPYGA SPATIOSA.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA II.

PYRRHOPYGA AHIRA. 9.

Pyrrhopyga Ahira, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Ser. Vol. II. p. 479.*

UPPERSIDE. Male, black. Anterior wing with two transverse bands of white near the base; a broad trifold band of silver-blue tinted with green, at first longitudinal and parallel to the inner margin, afterwards at a right angle with the same; towards the apex three indistinct spots of the same colour. Posterior wing crossed near the base by a band of white and at the middle by a broad band of pale blue clouded with brown. The body black banded longitudinally with pale blue; the abdomen banded transversely with white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the longitudinal portion of the band of the anterior wing is absent.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon. (Para, Bates.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA ZONARA. 10.

Pyrrhopyga Zonara, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Ser. Vol. II. p. 480.*

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with a central trifold band, a bifid spot beyond it, and a quadrifid spot near the apex, all transparent white; a transverse band of white near the base, a band of blue, a linear spot near it, a similar spot beyond the middle, and a linear band parallel to the outer margin, all pale blue. Posterior wing with a band of white parallel to the inner margin, a short band of blue beyond the middle, and two minute spots of the same colour near the anal angle. The body banded longitudinally with pale blue; the abdomen banded transversely with white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there are two additional blue spots near the apex of the posterior wing.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very closely allied to *P. Vulcanus*, but of different form, and with two bands only, instead of four, on the posterior wing. The body very large.

PYRRHOPYGA ZIMRA. 11.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing marked by several bands and spots of pale blue, green, and white: crossed at the middle by a quadripartite band, followed by two spots and a subapical quadripartite spot, all transparent white: two bands near the base, two spots below the central band, and a submarginal band of four spots, all pale blue. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by three bands, the first two white, the outer band pale blue-green, divided by the nervures: the fringe spotted with white.

UNDERSIDE as above except that all the bands of the posterior wing are tinted with green, and that there is a spot near the costal margin between the second and third bands.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *P. Vulcanus* and *P. Azeta*, from both of which it differs in having two isolated transparent spots on the anterior wing.

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PYRRHOPYGA EXIMIA. 12.

Pyrrhopyga Eximia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 167, 1871.

UPPERSIDE. Anterior wing dark green-brown, with a spot in the cell, and an oblique, continuous, transparent and highly polished white band beyond the middle, nearly parallel to the outer margin, extending from the subcostal margin near the apex, to the middle of the submedian nervure, and divided into seven parts by the nervures. Posterior wing pale yellow tinted with orange towards the base: the base, a central transverse band, the nervures, and the inner and outer margins, dark brown.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a subcostal ochreous band on the anterior wing, and that the brown on the outer margin of the posterior wing is much narrower.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Venezuela.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA ZEREDA. 13.

Pyrrhopyga Zereda, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Ser. Vol. II.* p. 484.

UPPERSIDE blue-black tinted with green on the anterior wing. Both wings bordered with orange, broad and dentated inwardly on the posterior wing.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the femora of all the legs are partly orange.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

I believed that *P. Hygieia* of Felder was identical with my *P. Zereda*, until I received a series of his species from Mr. Buckley. *P. Zereda* has the fringe of all the wings orange, *P. Hygieia* of the posterior wing only. *P. Zereda* has all the femora partly orange; *P. Hygieia* is not so decorated.

PYRRHOPYGA CRIDA. 14.

Pyrrhopyga Crida, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc.* p. 167, 1871.

UPPERSIDE blue-black: the head and anus scarlet. Anterior wing crossed transversely at the middle, from the subcostal nervure to near the anal angle, by a narrow, trifid, transparent, glossy white band.

Exp. $2\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Nicaragua. (Chontales.)

In the Collections of Thomas Belt and W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA SPATIOSA. 15.

Pyrrhopyga Spatiosa, Hewitson. *Equat. Lep.* p. 69, 1870.

UPPERSIDE. Body covered with rufous hair. Abdomen dark brown belted with grey-white. Wings blue-black. Anterior wing with a triangular rufous spot of hair at the base; crossed by three transparent white spots: the first and largest (a band) at the middle tripartite, the second bipartite, the third subapical (which has near it three minute white spots), tripartite. Posterior wing rufous, with the costal and outer margins broadly black.

UNDERSIDE blue-black. Anterior wing with the three transparent spots as above. Posterior wing with two small scarlet spots near the base.

Exp. 3 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

This, the largest known species, has also been taken in Nicaragua by Mr. Belt. Several species collected by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, and by Mr. Belt in Nicaragua, are identical.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. III.



W.C. Hewitson. del et lith. Oct 11 1871.

M & N Hanhart imp

16. 17. PYRRHOPYGA. AMRA.

18. PYRRHOPYGA ARAETHYREA

19. PYRRHOPYGA AZIZA.

20. PYRRHOPYGA GAZERA

21. PYRRHOPYGA GORTYNA.

22. PYRRHOPYGA PEDAIA.

23. PYRRHOPYGA HADORA.

HESPERIDÆ.

PYRRHOPYGA. III.

PYRRHOPYGA AMRA. 16, 17.

UPPERSIDE blue-black with the entire fringe of both wings broadly white: the anus carmine.

UNDERSIDE as above except that it is tinted with green and has the costal and outer margins of the posterior wing rufous-orange: the palpi and sides of the abdomen carmine.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Mexico.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

Very nearly allied to *P. Acastus* of Cramer, but of a different form.

PYRRHOPYGA ARÆTHYREA. 18.

Pyrrhopyga Aræthya, Hewitson. *Equatorial Lepid.* p. 70, 1870.

UPPERSIDE blue-black. The forehead, palpi, and anus carmine: the fringe except at the apex of the anterior wing, white. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly lilac-white divided by the nervures into pyramidal spots.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the anterior wing is slightly irrorated with white near the middle of the outer margin: that the posterior wing has the base violet-blue, the outer half lilac-white intersected by the nervures which are black.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Ecuador. (Buckley.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson; much like *P. Aziza* on the upperside. On the underside, whilst this species has the outer half of the posterior wing white, *Aziza* is white at the base.

PYRRHOPYGA AZIZA. 19.

Pyrrhopyga Aziza, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. II.* p. 483.

UPPERSIDE blue-black with the fringe of both wings (except at the apex of the anterior wing) white: the head, palpi, and anus scarlet. Posterior wing with the outer margin broadly bordered with pale blue divided by the nervures.

UNDERSIDE black. Posterior wing white, with the base and the outer margin which is broad black.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Hab. New Granada.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA GAZERA. 20.

Pyrrhopyga Gazera, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. II.* p. 482.

UPPERSIDE blue-black with the fringe of both wings white: the head, palpi, and anus scarlet. Anterior wing green below the costal margin. Posterior wing

with the outer margin broadly blue-green divided by the nervures into pyramidal spots.

UNDERSIDE blue-black with a tuft of black hair near the base of each wing.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon. (St. Paulo, Bates.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA GORTYNA. 21.

Pyrrhopyga Gortyna, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. II. p. 483.*

UPPERSIDE black tinted with blue on the posterior wing: the head, palpi, and anus scarlet. Posterior wing with a large green-white spot near the apex: the anal angle brick-red.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the posterior wing is without the subapical spot but has the basal half white.

Exp. $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon. (Ega, Bates.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA PEDAIA. 22.

Pyrrhopyga Pedaia, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. II. p. 481.*

UPPERSIDE blue-black. The forehead, the palpi, and anus scarlet. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad transparent tripartite white band. Posterior wing with the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE as above except that the *palpi and centre of the breast are scarlet.*

Exp. $2\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon. (Ega, Bates.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

PYRRHOPYGA HADORA. 23.

Pyrrhopyga Hadora, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd Series, Vol. II. p. 482.*

UPPERSIDE blue-black tinted with green: the neck scarlet, the abdomen belted with grey-brown. Anterior wing crossed before the middle by a triangular tripartite transparent white band. Posterior wing with the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the *palpi and breast are white.*

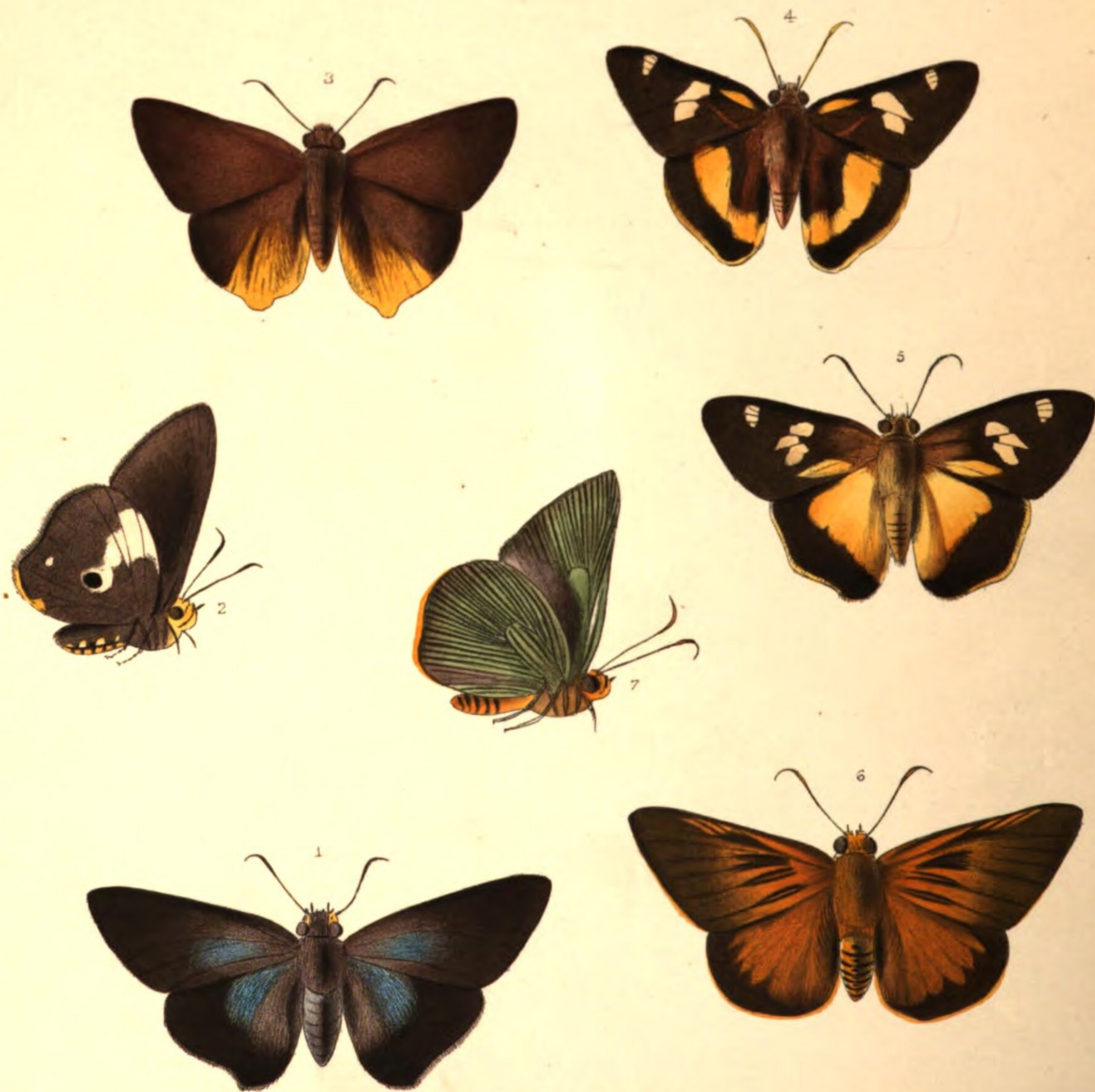
Exp. $2\frac{9}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon. (Para and Ega, Bates.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

A variety of this species in my collection has on the outer margin of the posterior wing three distinct lunular sinuses.

HESPERIDÆ.

ISMENE.



W.C. Hewitson del et lith Jan 1st 1867.

M. & N. Hanhart, imp.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 2. ISMENE PANSA | |
| 3. ISMENE MYRA. | 5. ISMENE SAIDA. |
| 4. ISMENE CHUZA. | 6. 7. ISMENE STRIATA. |

HESPERIDÆ.

ISMENE.

ISMENE PANSA. 1, 2.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with blue hair at the base of both wings.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Posterior wing with a band of white from the costal margin, where it is broad, to the middle, where it is narrow and surrounds a spot of black; a small white spot near the anal angle; the fringe at the anal angle orange-yellow; the abdomen below marked by three parallel rows of spots, the middle row covered with orange hair.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hab. Madagascar.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ISMENE MYRA. 3.

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown, the anal angle of the posterior wing broadly orange-yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that there is a pale rufous spot at the apex of the anterior wing and that the orange-yellow of the anal angle is more extensive and more distinctly defined.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Java.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from A. R. Wallace.

ISMENE CHUZA. 4.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, with a spot of yellow near the base of the costal margin, a large trifold pale yellow transparent spot at the middle and a small quadrid white spot near the apex. Posterior wing crossed by a central band of yellow parallel to the outer margin; the fringe yellow.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has, beyond the middle, a short pale rufous band, and that the posterior wing is rufous, except at the anal angle, which is black.

Expan. 2 inch. Hab. Sarawak.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from A. R. Wallace.

ISMENE SAIDA. 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a spot (broader than in the last species) near the base and costal margin, and a band at the middle, both yellow; a quadrid white spot before the apex. Posterior wing with the basal half, the outer margin and fringe, orange yellow.

UNDERSIDE rufous, except the outer half of the anterior wing, which is dark brown and has the subapical white spot as above. Both wings crossed by a broad common band of yellow; the outer margin of the posterior wing broadly yellow.

Female (fig. 5) like the male, except that the yellow spot near the base is near the inner margin; the central spot distinctly trifold and transparent.

Expan. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Philippine Islands.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

This and the last described species are very nearly allied, but have this singular difference,—that whilst the male of *I. Chuza* has the central spot of the anterior wing transparent, the male of *I. Saida* has the same spot opaque, its female having the spot transparent.

ISMENE STRIATA. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base and spaces between the subcostal nervules rufous; the median and submedian nervules black at their bases. Posterior wing rufous, with the outer margin dark brown.

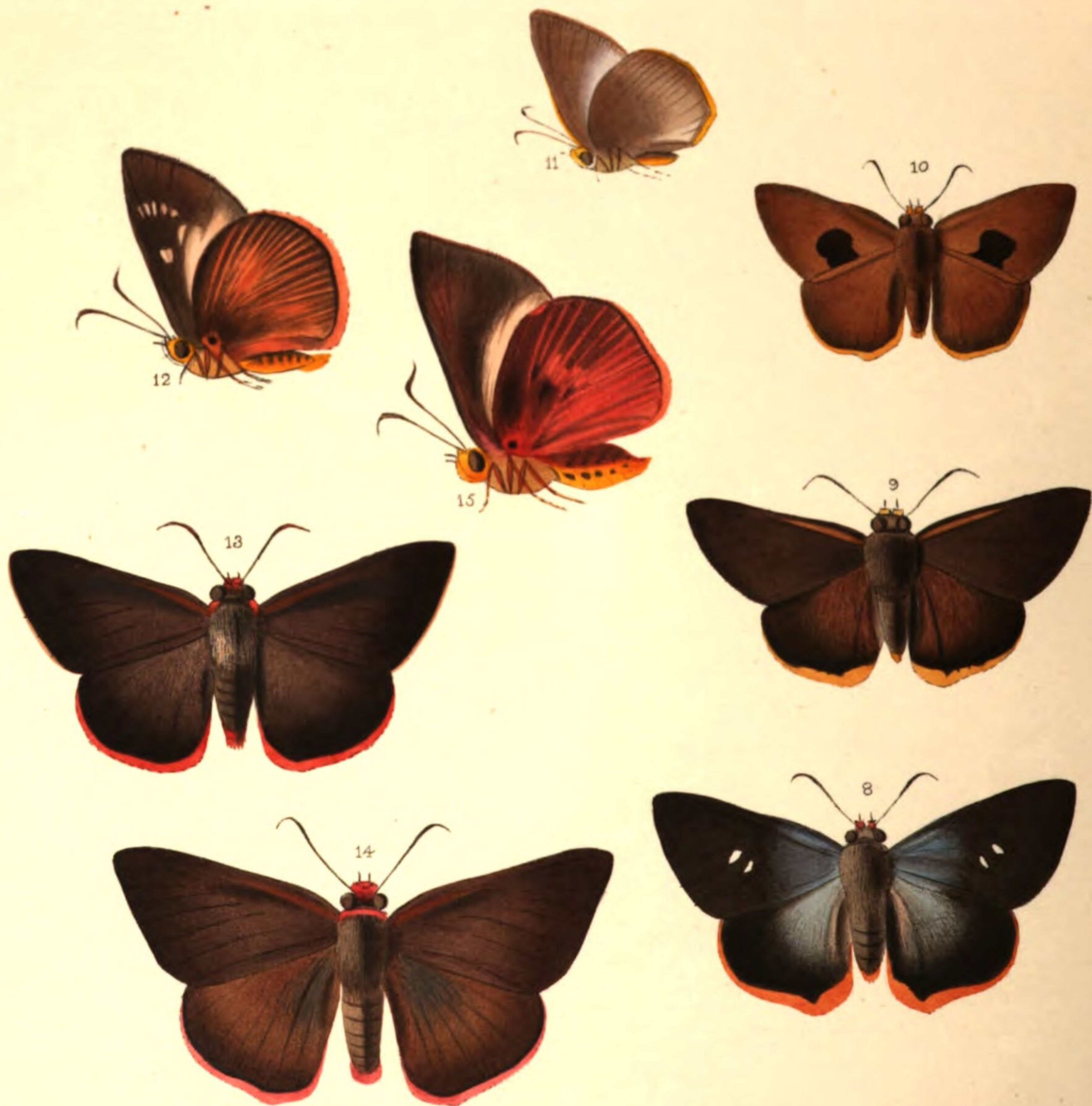
UNDERSIDE green, closely striated longitudinally with dark brown. Anterior wing dark brown below the cell; the inner margin rufous, the fringe white. Posterior wing with the fringe orange, broadest at the anal angle; the abdomen below orange, banded with black.

Expan. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. China.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ

ISMENE II



W. C. Hewitson del. & lith. April 1st 1867.

M & N Hanhart imp.

8. 9. ISMENE VASUTANA.
10. 11. ISMENE ILUSKA.

12. 13. ISMENE JAINA.
14. 15. ISMENE ITELKA.

HESPERIDÆ.

ISMENE. II.

ISMENE VASUTANA. 8, 9.

Ismene Vasutana Moore, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, p. 782, 1865.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown, darker towards the outer margins. Posterior wing with the fringe, which is broadest at the anal angle, orange.

UNDERSIDE green. Anterior wing with the inner margin rufous. Posterior wing with the nervures and striæ between them brown.

Female like the male, except that it is of a much darker brown, with the base of both wings grey-blue, that the anterior wing is marked by two central white spots, and the fringe of the posterior wing is tinted with carmine at the anal angle.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Darjeeling.

In the Collection of F. Moore.

I have not figured the underside of this species, although it is remarkable, because it does not differ from *I. Striata* of fig. 7. I am indebted to Mr. Moore for the opportunity of figuring it.

ISMENE ILUSKA. 10, 11.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous. Anterior wing with a large square black spot near the middle of the inner margin. Posterior wing with the fringe carmine.

UNDERSIDE pale grey-brown clouded with darker colour.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Macassar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from A. R. Wallace.

ISMENE JAINA. 12, 13.

Ismene Jaina Moore, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, p. 782, 1865.

UPPERSIDE. Female, dark rufous-brown, with a ray of carmine from the base. Posterior wing clothed with grey hair at the base; the fringe carmine.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with a spot in the cell, and a band of five or six spots beyond the end of the cell, white; the inner margin rufous-white. Posterior wing rufous-brown, with a black spot at the base, and a pale rufous central spot, the nervures and striæ between them, and the inner margin rufous-orange.

Male like the female, except that it has a discal black spot on the upperside of the anterior wing, and that the underside of the posterior wing is not so bright in colour.

Exp. $2\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. Darjeeling.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

ISMENE ETELKA. 14, 15.

UPPERSIDE. Female, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a ray of scarlet from the base. Posterior wing with the fringe, which is not so broad as in the last species, scarlet.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown, with the base, the cell, and some rays beyond it between the nervures, rufous-orange, the inner margin pale yellow. Posterior wing with a black spot at the base bordered with rufous-orange; brown, from the costal margin to the middle, irrorated with rufous-orange; four central spots and the rest of the wing rufous-orange.

Exp. $2\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Sarawak.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from A. R. Wallace.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA I.



W. C. Hewitson del et lith April 1867.

M & N Hanhart imp.

1. 2. 3. HESPERIA ADELA.
4. 5. HESPERIA NANEA.

6. 7. HESPERIA GERASA.
8. 9. 10. HESPERIA FISCHERI.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA. I.

HESPERIA ADELA. 1, 2, 3.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown; the fringe brown and white alternately. Anterior wing with four central transparent spots, and the grey linear spot of the sex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, except that there is a yellow spot on the middle of the costal margin (touching one of the transparent spots), and some grey spots near the apex. Posterior wing rufous-brown, darkest near the middle, clouded with grey.

Female like the male, except that the base is thickly covered with rufous hair, that there is a small yellow spot at the middle of the costal margin, and an additional transparent spot attached to one of the others.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIA NANEA. 4, 5.

UPPERSIDE. Male, with the body and wings dark purple-brown; the body and base of the wings (when the insect is placed with its head from the light) glittering with blue and green. Anterior wing with three central transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE carmine-brown. Anterior wing green near the base and black in the middle; the inner margin grey-brown. Posterior wing black near the anal angle.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Montes Aureos, Maranhão.

In the Collection of Mr. Belt.

This species is the most beautiful of the genus *Hesperia* which I have yet seen, and is scarcely surpassed by the species of *Pyrrhopyga*. I am indebted to its owner, Mr. Belt, for the pleasure of seeing and figuring it.

HESPERIA GERASA. 6, 7.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing with seven small transparent spots; three apart from each other at the middle, three (touching) near the apex, and one below them; the linear spot indicative of the male grey.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has the outer and inner margins much paler, and that the posterior wing has the centre which is marked by a white spot, and the outer margin, paler.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Montes Aureos, Maranham.

In the Collection of Mr. Belt.

HESPERIA FISCHERI. 8, 9, 10.

Hesperia Fischeri Latreille Encl. Met., p. 747.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing, with seven transparent spots; four in the middle and three (one of which is apart from the others) before the apex; a rufous spot (composed of hair) near the inner margin. Posterior wing with three transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE grey-green. Anterior wing from the base to the middle black. Posterior wing rufous near the inner margin and at the anal angle.

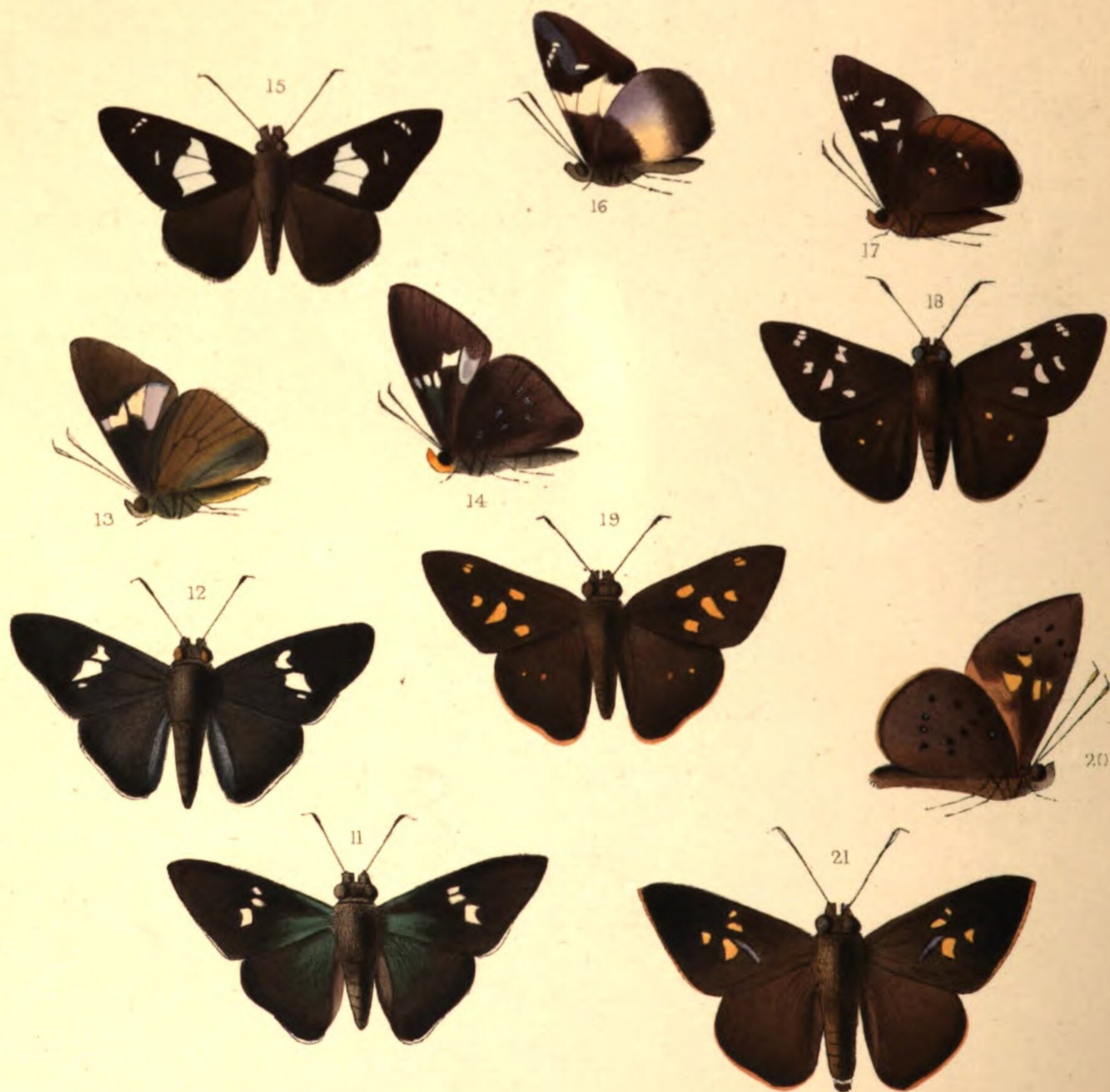
Female like the male, except that it is much larger and has the transparent spots larger and of different form.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

In the Collections of Mr. Belt and W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ

HESPERIA. II.



W.C. Hewitson del & lith. Oct 1st 1867.

M & N Hazenart imp.

11. 14. HESPERIA CILISSA.
12. 13. HESPERIA CINCIA.
15. 16. HESPERIA CAENIRA.

17. 18. HESPERIA CAESENSA.
19. HESPERIA CHIOMARA.
20. 21. HESPERIA CERYMICA.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA II.

HESPERIA CILISSA. 11, 14.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown: the body and both wings at the base glossed with green. Anterior wing with three transparent central white spots, two of which are within the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is rufous-brown, that the anterior wing has a small white spot near the costal margin above those in the cell, a large spot of white below the other transparent spot and an indistinct longitudinal band of green near the base: and that the posterior wing has five or six spots composed of pale blue scales.

Exp. 2 inch. Hab. Amazon (Villa Nova).

In the collection of W. C. Hewitson, from Mr. Bates.

HESPERIA CINCIA. 12, 13.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown: both wings glossed with green at the base and with lilac towards the apex. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a band of three transparent white spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the apical half of the anterior wing and the whole of the posterior wing are rufous-green: that the anterior wing has a spot of white on the costal margin touching the first spot of the band, and a large white spot surrounding the last spot of the said band.

Exp. 2 inches. Hab. Amazon (Para).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from Mr. Bates.

The two species just described are nearly allied to *H. Nanea* of a former plate: both of them have the body and base of the wings glossed with green when seen with the head turned from the light.

HESPERIA CAENIRA. 15, 16.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with a broad white band before the middle, and four minute transparent spots, three of which are before the apex.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the anterior wing has a white spot on the

HESPERIDÆ.—HESPERIA.

costal margin, forming part of the white band, and a band of lilac from the end of the cell to the apex. Posterior wing with a broad central transverse band of lilac-white.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{6}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIA CAESENSA. 17, 18.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with seven transparent white spots, three of which are as usual before the apex. Posterior wing with two minute transparent spots, one of which is within the cell.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the posterior wing is rufous-brown at the apex and has a third minute pale spot.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{6}$ inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIA CHIOMARA. 19.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with six transparent yellow spots, two of which only are before the apex. Posterior wing with two minute transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the centre of the anterior wing is darker brown.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{9}{6}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Santarem).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson, from Mr. Bates.

HESPERIA CERYMICA. 20, 21.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown, tinted towards the apex (when seen in a favourable light) with lilac: four central yellow spots, and the linear grey spot of the male.

UNDERSIDE, rufous-brown, the apex of both wings broadly grey. Anterior wing marked at the apex with five black spots: the inner margin pale yellow. Posterior wing with ten or eleven black spots, two or three of which are marked with a pale spot.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA. III.



W C Hewitson del et lith July 1st 1868

M & N Hanhart imp

22. 23. HESPERIA LEBADEA.
 24. 25. HESPERIA ARIA. 27 HESPERIA TIACELLIA.
 26. HESPERIA DRUNA. 28 29 30 HESPERIA LAUFELLA.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA III.

HESPERIA LEBADEA. ♂ 22, 23.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown. Anterior wing with a very large discal spot: the fringe white. Posterior wing with a singular oblong bifid spot at the base of the median nervures: the fringe orange.

UNDERSIDE, paler. Anterior wing with a large tuft of hairs where the wings meet. Posterior wing crossed near the middle by a band of lilac-white irrorations.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Borneo.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

A singular species, possessing the discal spot and the tuft of hair where the wings meet which occur so frequently in the *Lycænidæ*.

HESPERIA ARIA. ♀ 24, 25.

Ismene Aria Moore. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1865, p. 784.

UPPERSIDE. Male, rufous-brown, with the fringe white. Anterior wing with the oblique linear spot characteristic of the sex.

UNDERSIDE, rufous.

Female does not differ from the male, except in its much greater size and in having the fringe orange.

Exp. ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bengal.

In the Collection of F. Moore.

HESPERIA DRUNA. 26.

Ismene Druna Moore, Ismene Sasivarna Moore. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1865, p. 784.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the sexual oblique linear spot: the fringe white. Posterior wing with the fringe orange.

UNDERSIDE as above.

Female does not differ except in its paler colour.

Exp. $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch. Hab. Bengal.

In the Collection of F. Moore.

My figure represents the insect described by Mr. Moore as *I. Sasivarna*, but as I cannot see sufficient difference to separate it from *I. Druna*, I have used the older name.

HESPERIA TIACELLIA. 27.

UPPERSIDE. Dark rufous-brown.

UNDERSIDE, grey-brown. Anterior wing dark brown at the base, with a lilac spot below the middle. Posterior wing with the base and the inner margin blue-brown; the apex (which is broad) and the outer margin (which is narrow) brown: the costal margin orange: the centre of the wing green-white.

Exp. $2\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Aru. (Wallace.)

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

HESPERIA LAUFELLA. 28, 29, 30.

UPPERSIDE. Male, lilac-blue, dark brown towards the base.

UNDERSIDE, grey-white, with a rufous tint. Anterior wing with the basal half (except the inner margin, which is rufous) dark brown, glossed with lilac. Posterior wing with the cell and the inner margin from the median nervure of a pearly tint, traversed by a longitudinal band of blue.

Female, brown, the nervures dark brown. Anterior wing crossed at the middle by a broad band of glistening green. Posterior wing with an indistinct band of the same colour. Underside as in the male, except that there is less of the pearly tint of the posterior wing.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$ ♀ $2\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Hab. Old Calabar.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The specimens here figured are in bad condition, and faded in colour.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA IV



W. C. Hewitson del et lith. April 1^{re} 1869.

M & N Hanhart imp.

- 31. HESPERIA PALAEA.
- 32. HESPERIA FERALIA.
- 33 34. HESPERIA PROPERTIUS
- 35. HESPERIA ALMODA.

- 36. 37. HESPERIA PHAENICIS.
- 38. 39. HESPERIA CUNAXA.
- 40. HESPERIA ELTOLA.
- 41. HESPERIA IMMACULATA.

HESPERIDÆ.

HESPERIA IV.

HESPERIA PALAEA. 31.

Hesperia Palaea, Hewitson. *Descriptions of Hesperidæ*, No. 21.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown, the base of both wings covered with ochreous hair. Anterior wing, with the line which marks the male, white, broken in the middle.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing with the base dark brown: a spot of white below the middle of the first median nervule. Posterior wing dark brown near the anal angle.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Cuba.

In the Collections of Dr. Boisduval and W. C. Hewitson.

A specimen of this species was kindly sent to me by Dr. Herrich Schäffer, with the name of *Cassander* attached to it. It is not the *Cassander* of Fabricius, which belongs to the genus *Eudamus*.

HESPERIA FERALIA. 32.

Hesperia Feralia, Hewitson. *Descriptions of Hesperidæ*, No. 20.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with seven transparent spots: two within the cell, one below these quadrate produced in a line towards the middle of the inner margin, and two outside of these near the two subapical spots. Posterior wing with a central trifid transparent spot.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is rufous-brown.

Exp. $1\frac{13}{20}$ inch. Hab. Java.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

HESPERIA PROPERTIUS. 33, 34.

Hesperia Memuca, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 497.*

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing with five transparent spots; three forming a central oblique band, and two before the apex. Posterior wing with a transverse curved central pale yellow band.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown, darkest in the middle; the apex grey, a band below it rufous and yellow; the three transparent spots united in one. Posterior wing rufous, crossed by two broad bands of yellow; one on the costal margin, the other in the middle bordered outside with dark brown.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In the Collections of Dr. Boisduval and W. C. Hewitson.

H. Phineus of Cramer, Plate 176, figs. E. C., is nearly allied to this; but whilst this species has the central band on the underside of the posterior wing placed transversely, it is nearly longitudinal in *Phineus*.

HESPERIA ALMODA. 35.

Hesperia Almoda, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 499.*

UPPERSIDE dark brown; the base of the anterior wing and most of the

posterior wing rufous-brown. Anterior wing with five transparent spots; three forming an oblique band, and two (one very minute) before the apex.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing rufous-brown, the costal margin and apex lilac-grey. Posterior wing lilac-grey with a spot at the end of the cell and two macular transverse bands of brown connected by lines of lilac-white.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

HESPERIA PHAENICIS. 36, 37.

Hesperia Phaenicis, Atkinson MS.

UPPERSIDE. Male, dark brown. Anterior wing with seven transparent white spots: two (the largest) across the middle, one below these near the inner margin, one outside of them, and three subapical.

UNDERSIDE pale rufous-brown. The base of both wings dark brown: both crossed by a sub-marginal brown band. Posterior wing with a band of white before the middle, and some minute spots of the same colour below it.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch. Hab. India.

In the Collection of Mr. W. S. Atkinson.

HESPERIA CUNAXA. 38, 39.

Hesperia Cunaxa, Hewitson. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Third Ser. Vol. II. p. 488.*

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with nine spots, four of which only are transparent: five in an oblique band across the wing, three together towards the apex, and one (minute) above the largest spot of the band. Posterior wing with one bifid yellow spot.

UNDERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing as above, except that the two lowest spots of the band are united by a spot of white. Posterior wing crossed obliquely by a band of white, inside of which is a minute white spot.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. America.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

HESPERIA ELTOLA. 40.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing with eight transparent white spots, and a spot of yellow near the inner margin: the three largest spots across the middle, two outside of these, and three near the apex. Posterior wing with three transparent spots.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is rufous-brown.

Exp. $1\frac{13}{20}$ inch. Hab. Darjeeling.

In the Collection of Mr. W. S. Atkinson.

HESPERIA IMMACULATA. 41.

Hesperia Immaculata, Hewitson. *Descriptions of Hesperidæ*, No 8.

UPPER and UNDERSIDE. Both wings of a uniform rufous-brown.

Exp. $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. Hab. Columbia.

In the Collection of Dr. Boisduval.

HESPERIDÆ.

LEUCOCHITONEA.



W.C. Hewitson, del. et lith. Sept 2nd 1869.

M. & N. Hanhart imp.

1. 2. LEUCOCHITONEA LIMAEA
3. LEUCOCHITONEA LACAENA
4. LEUCOCHITONEA LUCARIA.

5. 6. LEUCOCHITONEA LIBETHRA.
7. 8. LEUCOCHITONEA LERINA.
9. 10. LEUCOCHITONEA LUCULLEA.

HESPERIDÆ.

LEUCOCHITONEA.

LEUCOCHITONEA LIMAEA. 1, 2.

L. Limaea, Hewitson. *Desc. of 100 Hesperidæ*, p. 47.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, with some central black spots: a spot at the end of the cell, two spots between the median nervules, and a transverse band grey. Posterior wing with a spot at the end of the cell and the outer margin, which is broad, grey: the apex and anal angle brown.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above, but paler. Posterior wing, with the apex and two or three small spots above it, brown.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon and Cayenne.

In the Collections of W. W. Saunders and W. C. Hewitson.

My first description of this species was made from an example on which the spots were scarcely visible. Few specimens have the grey spots so well defined as that of the plate.

LEUCOCHITONEA LACAENA. 3.

UPPERSIDE white, with the base of both wings brown. Anterior wing with six central transparent spots: the apex broadly brown, marked by five other small, also transparent, spots, four of which are subapical, and banded with dark brown near the outer margin. Posterior wing with ten central transparent spots: crossed before the middle by a band of brown, beyond the middle by a band of grey tinted with yellow near the anal angle.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that it is paler, and has no brown at the base of the wings.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{20}$ inch. Hab. Brazil.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEUCOCHITONEA LUCARIA. 4.

L. Lucaria, Hewitson. *Desc. of 100 Hesperidæ*, p. 50.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing tinted with lilac-grey: an oblong spot from the middle of the costal margin, and a small spot near the anal angle, yellow. Posterior wing with a band of yellow near the outer margin.

UNDERSIDE as above, except that the spot near the anal angle of the anterior wing is larger, and that there is a small spot at the end of the cell of the posterior wing.

Exp. 1 inch. Hab. Cayenne.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

The female has the spots and the outer half of the posterior wing on the upperside white.

LEUCOCHITONEA LIBETHRA. 5, 6.

L. Libethra, Hewitson. *Desc. of 100 Hesperidæ*, p. 47.

UPPERSIDE rufous-brown. Anterior wing irrorated with pale blue: ten transparent white spots: three near the middle of the costal margin, three below these in the middle of the wing, and four near the apex forming a square: the fringe brown. Posterior wing rufous-grey, with the base dark brown: a spot at the anal angle (touching which there are four white spots), also brown: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above. Posterior wing pale blue irrorated with black, with a large black spot on the costal margin, two or three smaller spots, and the outer margin, which is broad, brown.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (St. Paulo).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Near *L. Cerealis*.

LEUCOCHITONEA LERINA. 7, 8.

L. Lerina, Hewitson. *Desc. of 100 Hesperidæ*, p. 48.

UPPERSIDE dark brown, the fringe brown. Anterior wing with four transparent white spots at the middle of the wing, and a band of blue spots towards the outer margin. Posterior wing crossed before the middle by a broad band of cerulean blue.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing as above: posterior wing cerulean blue, with the nervures, two spots beyond the middle, and the outer margin dark brown.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{20}$ inch. Hab. Cayenne and Pará.

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

LEUCOCHITONEA LUCULLEA. 9, 10.

L. Lucullea, Hewitson. *Desc. of 100 Hesperidæ*, p. 46.

UPPERSIDE dark brown. Anterior wing irrorated throughout with grey: ten transparent spots: four (one deeply sinuated) in the middle of the wing, one (bifid) below these, and five before the apex placed irregularly and apart: a transverse black band near the base: the fringe brown. Posterior wing crossed by two transverse bands of blue-green: the fringe white.

UNDERSIDE. Anterior wing dark brown, with the base blue, a large spot on the inner margin and a band of submarginal spots, white. Posterior wing cerulean blue, with three spots in the middle, a spot at the apex marked by two white spots, and a submarginal band of spots all dark brown: the outer margin brown, dentated on its inner border.

Exp. $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch. Hab. Amazon (Ega).

In the Collection of W. C. Hewitson.

Also near to *L. Cerealis*.

THE first object of the Author's ambition has been to win the approval, by his Works, of contemporary entomologists. He has, therefore, peculiar pleasure in quoting the following unsolicited opinions :—

“ Mr. Hewitson's beautiful work on Exotic Butterflies is continued with regularity ; four Numbers have appeared during the year. In this work there is a truthfulness of outline, an exquisite delicacy of pencilling, a brilliancy and transparency of colouring, that has rarely been equalled, and probably never surpassed.”—EDWARD NEWMAN, *President of the Entomological Society of London.*

“ M. Hewitson, aussi habile dessinateur que savant lépidoptérologue, porte un nom qui restera dans la science. Grand amateur et possesseur d'une des plus riches collections du monde en papillons diurnes, il a débuté dans la carrière entomologique comme collaborateur d'Edward Doubleday (*Diurnal Lepidoptera*, 2 volumes in folio). Il en a lui-même exécuté toutes les figures. Ce talent si apprécié de M. Hewitson ne devait par s'arrêter là. En 1856 il a entrepris, sous le titre de ‘ Exotic Butterflies,’ la publication in quarto d'un splendide ouvrage dont trois volumes sont complètement terminés et le quatrième en bon voie. Ce magnifique travail, qui forme un supplément indispensable aux illustrations de Cramer, de Drury, de Hubner et à toutes les iconographies modernes, ne sera jamais surpassé sous le rapport de l'exactitude rigoureuse du dessin et de la vérité de coloris.”—BOISDUVAL, *Lépidoptères de la Californie.*

“ Der dritte band von W. Hewitson's ‘ Exotic Butterflies ’ bringt abermals einen grossen Reichthum an neuen und ausgezeichneten Arten, deren zahl sich auf 199 beläuft, in abbildungen, welche bis jatzzt an Eleganz und Naturtreue unübertroffen dastehen, zur Kenntniss. Die tafeln gewähren in Anordnung und Colorit einen gleich angenehmen Eindruck ; sie sind weder überfüllt noch unharmonisch und lassen in beider Beziehung einen künstlerischen Geschmack erkennen.”—GERSTAECKER, *Bericht.*



Hewitson, William C.,

Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies, selected chiefly from
the collections of W. Wilson Saunders and William C. Hewitson

Bd.: 4

London 1867 - 1871

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